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THE SARATOGA CONVENTION

UNTRAMMELED ACTION AND DEBATE

CLEAR AND DIRECT DECLARATIONS ON ALL PUBLIC QUESTIONS—THE NOMINATIONS MADE UNANIMOUSLY—A GENERAL FEELING OF SATISFACTION WITH THE WORK OF THE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The convention held here to-day has been a remarkable one in many respects. It has been particularly noticeable, however, for the lack of all wire-pulling, and for the harmonious and disinterested spirit by which the delegates were actuated. It was indeed a representative body of Republicans, honest in purpose, evidently caring only for the good of the people, and thoroughly determined that the State should be redeemed. Every action of the convention has demonstrated that the gentlemen composing it have been controlled by no political clique, have been influenced by nothing but their earnest desire for reform and good government. Those persons who are familiar with the history of the recent Democratic Conventions of this State are, of course, aware that the nominations made by such gatherings have all been dictated by the few shrewd but disreputable men who control the destinies of that party. These leaders, in their own expressive phraseology, "cut and dry things" days before their conventions are held, and then order their tool delegates to carry out the programme which they have prepared. The convention held here has been free from every taint of this kind. It has been a gathering of representative men of the people, who came together determined to take no action which they had not fully and deliberately discussed, and fully impressed with the importance of selecting none but good, true men for the offices to be filled at the approaching election. The result of their mature deliberations has been the nomination of Frederick W. Seward, of New-York, for Secretary of State; Gen. Francis E. Spinner, of Herkimer, for Controller; Gen. E. A. Merritt, of St. Lawrence, for State Treasurer; George F. Danforth, of Monroe, for Attorney General; Oliver N. P. Cornell, of Tompkins, for State Engineer and Surveyor; William T. Tinsley, of Wayne, for Canal Commissioner, and Rev. Benoni I. Ives for State Prison Inspector. These nominations were made after several hours of thought and discussion, and they receive the undivided support of the convention. Many other names were suggested for the various offices mentioned, but they were willingly withdrawn when the others, stronger and more popular, were suggested. There was no undue rivalry and no jealousy among the various delegations; self-interest and personal friendships were forgotten, and all joined heartily in wishing success to the gentlemen selected to carry the banner of Republicanism and reform.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The name of Mr. Seward for Secretary of State was placed before the convention by Mr. Dayton, of New-York, and it was at once received by a spontaneous shout of applause. The nomination was made by acclamation, without discussion, and amid the greatest enthusiasm. The next nomination to be made was for the position of Controller, and Mr. Robert S. Hale, in a few appropriate and feeling remarks, named Judge Robertson, of Westchester. This nomination was at once received by loud cheers. The convention was about to nominate the Judge by acclamation, when he stepped to the side of the platform and stated that it would be impossible for him to accept the position. Notwithstanding this, the Chairman of the Albany County delegation, when called upon for his nomination, replied, "Albany County will cast thirteen votes for William Robertson, of Westchester." At this point Gen. J. W. Husted obtained the floor, and stated on behalf of the Judge that he could not be induced under any circumstances to accept the nomination, and in doing this, he [the speaker] referred to Judge Robertson's long and faithful services, and asked that his name be withdrawn without further discussion. This was reluctantly done. Ex-Gov. Morgan then named Mr. George R. Babcock, of Buffalo, and Mr. Berri, of Brooklyn, nominated Gen. Spinner, of Herkimer. This gave rise to a long but friendly discussion, several delegates asserting that Gen. Spinner would not run, and others expressing the opinion that he would accept if urged to do so by the convention. Senator Madden then nominated John W. Bigelow, but afterward withdrew his name. Mr. B. Cottrell nominated Gen. Francis C. Barlow, of New-York. Alexander S. Diven was also placed in nomination, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll, Gen. Spinner receiving 259 out of 393 votes cast. The nomination was then made unanimous and a telegram was sent to the General at Mohawk, N. Y., informing him of his nomination, and that the convention awaited his acceptance. Gen. E. A. Merritt, of St. Lawrence, was then nominated by acclamation for State Treasurer. For Attorney General Mr. Lincoln, of Ontario presented the name of L. Bradford Prince, of Queens, and in doing so he spoke in very high terms of the legal ability and knowledge of that gentleman. The nomination was seconded by Mr. Vedder, of Cattaraugus. Mr. George F. Danforth, of Rochester, was then nominated, and at once received the outspoken support of a very large number of the delegates. District Attorney Phelps, of New-York, made a strong speech in his favor, urging him as a lawyer who had no superior in the State, and as a man who was thoroughly honest and worthy of all trust. The roll was then called, Danforth receiving 258 votes and Prince 149. Mr. Danforth was declared to be the choice of the convention, and Mr. Prince at once took the platform and moved the nomination be made unanimous. This was done amid cheers and applause. Mr. O. H. P. Cornell was nominated for State Engineer, and was made the unanimous choice of the convention. His opponents were John N. Green, of Orleans, and Charles H. Fisher, Chief Engineer of the New-York Central Railroad. For Canal Commissioner, W. T. Tinsley, of Wayne, was nominated by acclamation, and Rev. B. I. Ives, of Auburn, received the unanimous vote for State Prison Inspector.

RULES OF THE CONVENTION.

The closing scenes of the convention were of more than the usual interest, and far more orderly than common. After the ticket had been nominated, Gen. Husted offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in order to facilitate the business of future State Conventions the State Committee be authorized to adopt such rules and regulations as will promote that object.

He briefly explained the Ohio system, which has been fully stated in THE TIMES, and the resolution passed by unanimous consent.

CANAL AND PRISON REFORM.

Gen. Husted then moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution of Senator Madden on canal and prison reform had been rejected during the earlier part of the session. In a few words he showed that the resolution only stated the policy to which the Republican Party had been pledged in prior platforms and by legislative action. Within five minutes the vote was reconsidered and the resolution passed.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

The State Committee for the ensuing year, on a call of the districts, was announced, and the committee was called to meet on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York City, for the purpose of organization and of opening the campaign. The organization is hardly a matter of doubt. Hon. A. B. Cornell will be made Chairman, Henry A. Glidden Secretary, and John N. Knapp, Treasurer.

CLOSE OF THE CONVENTION.

The regular business of the convention being then concluded, after a continuous session of four hours, it was ordered that the Third District have power to fill the vacancy in the State Committee; and then, on motion of Col. Spencer, a vote of thanks was tendered to the officers of the convention. Three cheers were called for and given with a will for the platform and the ticket. The motion being then put and carried, Mr. Curtis declared the convention adjourned without day, and the delegates filing out of the hall in the darkness of the early evening, the Convention of 1875 was a thing of the past.

AFTER ADJOURNMENT.

After the adjournment of the convention there was a universal expression of approval of its work. It was conceded on every hand that the ticket was an excellent one, and that the convention, in its personnel, had not been surpassed by any previous political gathering in the State.

THE CANDIDATES.

SKETCHES OF THE NOMINEES OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 8.—To-night the Republican representatives here have been actively engaged in a discussion of the merits of the candidates nominated by the convention to-day, and it is the unanimous opinion that a stronger or better ticket could not have been placed before the people.

Frederick W. Seward, the nominee for Secretary of State, is, without doubt, one of the most accomplished and scholarly gentlemen in the State. It is hardly necessary to say that he is the son of the late Secretary Seward. During the Presidential terms of Lincoln and Johnson he was his father's assistant at Washington, and at the time of the assassination of the President he was stricken down by the bludgeon of Payne. Recently he has been engaged in finishing some of the uncompleted works of his father. Mr. Seward is about forty years of age, and is a native of this State.

Hon. Francis E. Spinner, who is nominated by the convention for State Treasurer, was born in German Flats—now Mohawk—this State, on Jan. 21, 1802. He was educated chiefly by his father, a German minister of high standing. His early business career was in the capacity of executive officer of the Mohawk Valley Bank, which position he held for twenty years. In 1845 he became Auditor in the Naval Office in this City, which position he held until 1849. He was elected to the Thirty-fourth Congress in 1854, and was re-elected to the Thirty-fifth, in which he served on the Committee on Accounts. He was also returned to the Thirty-sixth Congress, in which he was Chairman of the same committee. President Lincoln appointed him United States Treasurer in 1861, which office he has filled with remarkable efficiency until his recent resignation. Gen. Spinner has held all the military commissions from the Governors of this State from that of Lieutenant to the Major Generalship of the State Artillery. He was also County Sheriff and Commissioner for building the State Lunatic Asylum.

George F. Danforth, the candidate for Attorney General, is about fifty years of age. He is a native of Massachusetts, but came to this State many years ago and settled in Rochester. He was educated at an Eastern university, and is everywhere acknowledged to be one of the best lawyers in the country. He has never held office.

Gen. E. A. Merritt, who will run for Treasurer, was for some time Naval Officer of New-York, and when Mr. Murphy became Collector his office was filled by Mr. Grinnell. He is a very strong man in his own part of the State, and is a man of ability and honesty.

Mr. Cornell, who received the nomination for State Engineer, is a brother of Mr. A. B. Cornell, and a graduate of Cornell University. He was born in Tompkins County, and has lived there all his life. He is well known as an engineer and has been engaged on several important works in the southern part of the State. He is thirty-three years of age. The nominee for Canal Commissioner, Mr. W. T. Tinsley, is the editor of the Lyons *Republican*, and has been identified with the Republican Party for years.

Rev. Mr. Ives, who is nominated for State Prison Inspector, is a well-known Methodist minister and lecturer on temperance. He was for a long time chaplain of the State Prison at Auburn, and had much experience in the affairs of the State Prison.

It will be noticed that none of the nominees deserve the title of politicians. They are good men, and true Republicans, however, and with an energetic and aggressive campaign it is believed they cannot fail to be successful.

THE TICKET.

The following is the ticket, with the counties in which the candidates reside:

For Secretary of State—Frederick W. Seward, of New-York.

For Controller—Francis E. Spinner, of Herkimer.

For State Treasurer—E. A. Merritt, of St. Lawrence.

For Attorney General—George F. Danforth, of Monroe.

For State Engineer and Surveyor—Oliver H. P. Cornell, of Tompkins.

For Canal Commissioner—William T. Tinsley, of Wayne.

For State Prison Inspector—Benoni I. Ives, of Cayuga.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

REGULAR REPORT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE CONVENTION.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The Republican State Convention was called to order at 11:15 by Hon. E. D. Morgan, Chairman of the State Committee.

Mr. Morgan spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: In conformity to a custom and the call of the State Committee, we have assembled on historic soil, near one of the battle-fields of the Revolution, to display our colors, to renew vows to the country, and to name the generals for the command after the termination of the present year. We are, then, clothed with important duties, the responsibility of which cannot be avoided. The convention should exercise care in making the choice of these officers, and it most assuredly will, for, although the forthcoming election is for State officers only, occurring in what is called the "off year in politics," yet it is to be borne in mind that this is the year immediately preceding that in which we shall be called upon to vote for President, and in that sense the approaching election becomes important. The Democratic Party, having been successful in some of the recent State elections, ours among the number, had about concluded their shortcomings had been either forgotten or forgiven, and that they were soon to be invested with the political power of the nation. It is scarcely possible to conceive of a greater error. He who controls the destinies of nations as well as the affairs of individuals, has kindly permitted our Democratic friends to take a far-off view of the situation, but years of probation and repentence will be necessary before they can enter and possess the promised land. Yes, gentlemen, "to be forewarned is to be forearmed," and none understand this more fully than the intelligent gentlemen I see before me. Let the Republicans regain control of the State and the annual taxes in our chief commercial city, so long under Democratic sway, will not again be $37,000,000. How long, my friends, will the people quietly continue to bear this oppressive taxation? Taxation from one-third to one-half larger than it need be, and to that extent larger than it would be if under the management of faithful officials, and this taxation is increasing year by year. What the people both desire and require in all their public men, is capacity to discern the right and courage to pursue it. Nor is there any difficulty in accomplishing this, for the State contains great numbers of men in every way worthy, who, for the honors and emoluments, will readily accept the offices. We should approve the course of all faithful public-servants, from the highest to the lowest, whether they belong to our political party or to the party of our opponents, and reject all who are not worthy, of whatever party they claim to be, maintain unimpaired the faith and credit of the State, collect such taxes only as are necessary for the most economical administration of affairs, extend the hand of fellowship to those of our countrymen who were unfortunately led to take up arms against us, and cultivate friendly intercourse with them. Let there be no step backward in our efforts to return to specie payments at the earliest possible day, and the period is not remote when we shall be again rejoicing in the welfare and prosperity of our common country.

The address was frequently applauded. Mr. Morgan nominated Hon. Alonzo B. Cornell as temporary Chairman, and it was unanimously approved. The Chair appointed Hon. Hamilton Ward and Clifton L. Merriam as a committee to conduct Mr. Cornell to the chair.

ADDRESS OF MR. CORNELL.

On reaching the platform Mr. Cornell was received with great applause. He addressed the convention as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you for the honor of calling me to preside over your preliminary deliberations. You meet as the representatives of the great party which saved the nation when its life was threatened by rebellion, the gigantic proportions of which find no parallel in the records of history; that party, which, during twenty years of its existence, has accomplished more to conserve and promote the cause of good government than all other parties since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Your constituency embraces, in a large degree, the intelligence, the wealth, and the morality of the Empire State. The Republican Party has always been a party of reform. It was founded for the purpose of correcting a great national evil. It made the first effective opposition to the extension of slavery. In this beneficent work it met but one enemy, the Democratic Party, who, in its efforts to preserve and extend slavery, turned upon the Union, and became the mother of rebellion. In the South it recruited the rebel armies, while in the North it opposed every effort to sustain the Government, thus doubling the cost of the war, and by its disloyal sympathy created a treasonable sentiment which resulted in the assassination of the President. Having vindicated the national authority, the Republican Party strove to restore the insurgent States and to do justice to the freedmen, who had contributed so much to the loyal cause. Again it was met by the Democratic Party in open hostility; in the South sullenly refusing to participate in reconstruction, thereby consigning the local authorities to the hands of ignorant and unscrupulous men, and in the North plotting for the repudiation of the national debt. In this State, having, by fraudulent election returns, seized the Executive and legislative authority, the Democratic Party then, through its most prominent officials, inaugurated a system of robbery unparalleled in the history of civilized government. This was exposed by a Republican newspaper and the Republican Party promptly undertook the work of municipal and judicial reform, to promote which it organized the Committee of Seventy and invited good men of all parties to co-operate upon the common platform of official integrity. The Democratic Party espoused the robbers' cause and returned the chief robber to the State Senate by an enormous vote. By a mistaken generosity the Republican Party waived its right to name from its own ranks a candidate for the Mayoralty of New-York, and thus the cause of reform lost much of its practical value. In order to escape the penalty of its treasonable and dishonest record, and hoping to betray the people to again intrust it with power, the Democratic Party, with unblushing impudence proclaims itself to be the especial champion of reform. Last year it blundered into electing an honest Governor, who is striving to do his duty with conspicuous fidelity, and straightway the Tammany crew sing the song of "reform," and in the name of that much-abused term is committing partisan outrages in the City of New-York, little if any short of the palmy days of the Ring. While I would not in the least detract from the good work in which the Executive is so zealously engaged, I denounce as false and hypocritical the pretensions of the Democratic Party, and declare it to be unworthy of the confidence of the people. The Republican Party, through its Attorney General, inaugurated the war against the Canal Ring, and a Republican Legislature proposed constitutional amendments which were last year ratified by the people, assuring a reformation of the abuses in the canal expenditures which have so long debauched this branch of the public service. Parties must necessarily represent the average characteristics of their components parties. Look where you please, in any community, city, or country, and it will be found, as a rule, the Republican Party is composed of the best citizens. In the churches, among business men, in the educated, industrious, temperate, and prosperous classes, the Republican element largely predominates, while in the haunts of idleness, in the bar-rooms, and among the vicious and ignorant, the Democratic Party finds it chief support. Can there be any doubt of the controlling influence of these undeniable facts upon the respective parties? Reviewing the history of official conduct in this State, which party has proved itself best worthy of confidence? I venture the assertion that the Democratic Party has produced ten times as many official delinquents and stolen twenty times as much public money as its opponent. In view of all this, can it be fairly claimed that the interests of the State will be better served with a Democratic Canal Board than with one composed of Republicans? Will not the restraining influence of our vigilant Executive be quite as effective if it is composed of his political opponents as of his political friends? Did not the Governor last Winter find quite as prompt and effective support in the Republican Senate as in the Democratic Assembly? Gentlemen, the work of reform must go on, and be made thorough and effective. You must present candidates whom the people can trust to put a stop to official plundering, and to punish those who have been false to their trusts. In the last Presidential canvass, owing to unfortunate circumstances, a portion of our former members were led away, and found themselves in a hostile camp. The causes which led to this diversion have now happily ceased to exist, and many of our old colleagues desire to resume their former allegiance.

Let us hold out the olive branch and welcome their return; let no pride of opinion nor personal resentment longer separate from us those who cherish our principles and desire to co-operate with us. Gentlemen, I congratulate you upon the auspicious circumstances under which you meet to commence the work of another campaign. Last year, under the shadow of the great financial panic, with the industries of the country paralyzed by its consequences, is it so strange that a political revolution ensued? Your defeat was the result of the extraordinary condition of affairs then existing, and was temporary in its nature. All this is now changed, the commercial cloud is passing off, and business prospects are rapidly brightening. The future is full of promise, and you come from your constituents full of courage and confidence. You have now but to make a proper declaration of principles, and nominate candidates worthy of the great party which you represent—men who will faithfully serve the interests of the State, and sustain the Executive in all proper efforts to prove this an honest and economical Government. Do this and you will march forth to certain victory.

Judge Robertson, of Westchester, moved that Henry A. Glidden, of Orleans; William E. Kisselburgh, of Rensselaer, and J. H. Hosmer, of Cayuga, be appointed Secretaries of the convention. Carried.

THE ROLL-CALL.

Secretary Glidden then proceeded to call the roll of delegates. When the Twenty-first District, New-York, was called, Samuel N. Lecomte announced that there was a contesting delegation. The Chair said if the names of the delegates were sent up they would be referred to the Committee on Credentials. Mr. Lecomte said that would be satisfactory, and the calling of the roll was finished.

Mr. Sharpe moved that a committee of two from each judicial district be appointed to report the permanent officers. Mr. Bostwick, of Tompkins, moved a similarly chosen Committee on Credentials. Mr. C. E. Smith, of Albany, moved a similar Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Clark, of Montgomery, moved that this committee be selected by the delegates from each judicial district. [Cries of "No, no."]

A delegate said it would be inconvenient to select the committee as proposed by the amendment. The amendment was then rejected and the original motion adopted. [Applause.]

THE COMMITTEES.

The Chair announced the following committees:

On Organization.—John H. White, of New-York; William Laimbeer, of New-York; James A. Husted, of Westchester; Hamilton Fish, Jr., of Putnam; Hale Kingsley, of Albany; George H. Sharpe, of Ulster; A. A. Sackett, of Saratoga; John O. Badger, of Franklin; J. P. Shumway, of Onondaga; C. A. Chickering, of Lewis; John B. Brown, of Broome; Seymour Dexter, of Chemung; Thomas Robinson, of Wayne; A. O. Bunnell, of Livingston; William Poole, of Niagara, and C. Orton, of Chautauqua.

On Credentials.—John D. Lawson, John I. Townsend, Albert Ammerman, of Kings; John Crowin, of Orange; William Bryan, of Columbia; James Van Vechten, of Schoharie; Robert Woodell, of Warren; Thomas Stevenson, of Washington; H. J. Cogshill, of Oneida; George B. Sloan, of Oswego; W. W. Grant, of Delaware; W. L. Bostwick, of Tompkins; Sylvester Wright, of Cayuga; T. S. Pritchard, of Steuben; R. C. Nordhoff, of Wyoming, and C. A. Hall, of Genesee.

On Resolutions.—Benjamin K. Phelps, of New-York; Charles S. Spencer, of New-York; A. W. Tenney, of Kings; M. D. Stivers, of Orange; Charles E. Smith, of Albany; B. C. Connolly, of Ulster; E. W. Foster, of St. Lawrence; Robert S. Hale, of Essex; C. M. Dennison, of Oneida; A. W. Clark, of Jefferson; Henry A. Clarke, of Chenango; William Smythe, of Tioga; Charles E. Fitch, of Monroe; A. S. Baker, of Seneca; K. N. Mathews, of Erie, and Hamilton Ward, of Allegany.

Mr. Vedder, of Cattaraugus, moved that all resolutions be referred to the Committee on Resolutions. Carried.

REORGANIZATION OF THE CANAL AND PRISON DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. Madden, of Orange, offered the following:

Whereas, The Legislature at its last session adopted concurrent resolutions amendatory of the State Constitution providing for reorganization of the canal and prison departments of the Government, looking to a more direct responsibility on the part of officials, and greater efficiency in the execution of laws designed to protect the people's interests; therefore,

Resolved, That the concurrent resolutions so adopted by the Legislature of 1875 be recommended for adoption to the next Legislature, to the end that the same may be submitted to the people for approval.

THE PRESIDENT'S THIRD TERM LETTER.

Mr. Herring, of Westchester, offered the following:

Resolved, That this convention recognizes in the recent announcement made by the President concerning the "third term" the wisdom and patriotism of the statesman and soldier, whose candor and manliness upon this subject furnish renewed assurance of his fidelity to the high trusts reposed in him by the people of the United States, and that the course pursued by Ulysses S. Grant upon this question must become the settled policy of the Republic, as it is of the Republican Party; and

Resolved, That the members of the Republican Party of the State of New-York, in convention assembled, declare themselves absolutely opposed to the re-election of a President for the third term.

THE NEW-YORK CITY GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

Mr. Hess, of New-York, presented a communication embodying the proceedings of the German Republican Central Committee of the City and County of New-York, pledging support to the Republican Party.

The convention then took a recess until 3 o'clock P. M.

AFTER RECESS.

The convention reassembled at 3 o'clock P. M.

CONTESTING DELEGATIONS.

Mr. Bostwick, of Tompkins, from the Committee on Credentials, to whom was referred the matter of contested seats, reported in favor of the sitting delegations and, in connection with this report, submitted for adoption the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, There have been presented from the City and County of New-York to the Committee on Credentials certain alleged grievances in connection with the Republican organizations in said City and County; therefore,

Resolved, That the Republican State Committee be requested to take into consideration all complaints which may be addressed to them with respect to the practical workings of said organizations, and to take such action as they may deem most expedient.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Husted, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following:

President—George William Curtis, of Richmond County.

Vice Presidents—First, John A. King, of Queens; Second, Andrew H. Coffin, of Kings; Third, George E. Hoyt, of Kings; Fourth, David Acker, of Kings; Fifth, Abraham Lent, of New-York; Sixth, George M. Van Nort, of New-York; Seventh, Isaac Dayton, of New-York; Eighth, George E. Kasmire, of New-York; Ninth, Joel W. Mason, of New-York; Tenth, Thomas Murphy, of New-York; Eleventh, George Opdyke, of New-York; Twelfth, George A. Brandreth, of Westchester; Thirteenth, Richard Kenworthy, of Dutchess; Fourteenth, Gideon Wales, of Sullivan; Fifteenth, Daniel Bradbury, of Ulster; Sixteenth, George R. Meneley, of Albany; Seventeenth, David Underwood, of Washington; Eighteenth, Amasa B. Wood, of Clinton; Nineteenth, Abel Goddard, of St. Lawrence; Twentieth, Trueman G. Younglove, of Saratoga; Twenty-first, David Wilburn, of Otsego; Twenty-second, A. H. Prescott, of Herkimer; Twenty-third, P. O. Rogers, of Oneida; Twenty-fourth, B. R. Wendell, of Madison; Twenty-fifth, S. P. Smith, of Cortland; Twenty-sixth, William Van Martin, of Wayne; Twenty-seventh, —— Holmes, of Yates; Twenty-eighth, John C. Robinson; Twenty-ninth, H. H. Hall, of Steuben; Thirtieth, S. M. Thompson, of Orleans; Thirty-first, George P. Babcock, of Erie; Thirty-second, J. H. Babcock, of Niagara; Thirty-third, A. G. Dow, of Cattaraugus.

Secretaries—Henry G. Gledden, of Orleans; Frederick J. Seaver, of Franklin; John M. Coining, of Wayne; E. M. Johnson, of Otsego; W. C. Squire, of Herkimer; P. B. Van Vleck, of Kings; Joseph C. Pinckney, of New-York City; S. P. Allen, of Livingston; Charles R. Day, of Suffolk.

Judge Robertson, of Westchester, and T. G. Younglove, of Saratoga, were appointed a committee to conduct Mr. Curtis to the chair.

SPEECH OF MR. CURTIS.

Mr. Curtis addressed the Convention as follows:

I thank you sincerely for this evidence of your confidence and regard, and I greet you as patriotic citizens who are persuaded that as the Republican is the party of justice, union, and liberty, it is also that of reconciliation, honesty, and reform. For fifteen years the Republican Party has governed the country. It saved the Union in war, and it has restored and pacified it, if its opponents may be believed. It has done this not always wisely nor well, and in the face of the most unscrupulous and remorseless opposition, but it has done it. It has restored to the country the lost glory of the American name. That the cancer of our national life has been removed; that the liberty of all the people and their equality before the law have been asserted and maintained; that the question of State secession has been settled forever; that our politics have been lifted from the fierce and fatal difference as to the nature of the Government, to the discussion of constitutional methods of administration; that the national name was never before so illustrious, nor its power and honor so universally respected, are results vast, beneficent, permanent, which are due to the American people, acting through the Republican Party. Naturally to those of us who have borne the name and shared the struggle, the name Republican has an inspiring charm. It is connected with a great historic epoch, with great soldiers, statesmen, and martyrs; with great triumphs for the country and manhood. The name of the Democratic Party is indelibly stained with slavery and secession, with infidelity to human rights, and the Union as their guarantee. The friends of justice and constitutional government naturally prefer a party name associated with their defense and security, not with their defiance and destruction. True-hearted Americans of every part of the country, on the changed situation, would more gladly follow the political friends and disciples of Lincoln, Sumner, and Seward than those of Buchanan, Breckinridge, and Jefferson Davis. But the elections of last year showed great dissatisfaction and indifference to old party associations. I do not believe that those elections can be fairly interpreted as a distinct and deliberate preference of the Democratic Party, but they certainly showed distrust of certain Republican tendencies and men. Our duty to-day is to recognize this fact, and to consider how those who, if I may say so, are naturally Republicans, may act harmoniously together. We are the primary meeting of the Republicans of New-York. The Republican sentiment of this State is here. We cannot speak for our brethren in other States, but we can speak for ourselves, and in order that they may know what we think we must speak distinctly. That the National Convention next year may speak truly for the Republican sentiment of every State, every State this year must speak plainly for itself. We cannot determine the national platform of the party, but we can say what it ought to be, and we can say what in New-York the Republican platform shall be. Now the secret of Republican success hitherto is an open secret. It was simply a patriotic, bold, and definite policy. Conviction, intelligence, courage, and frankness are the cardinal virtues of statesmanship. In 1860, the Republican policy was the absolute non-extension of slavery; in 1864, the uncompromising prosecution of the war; in 1868 and 1872, the maintenance and security of reconstruction—those were the issues of those times. They are not those of to-day, and the policy of to-day must be determined by the questions of the hour. They are not those of 1860, 1864, 1868, or of 1872. Thanks to the Republican Party, slavery, war, and reconstruction are settled issues. The only chance of disturbance of any of the old questions lie indeed in the defeat of the Republicans, but nothing is plainer than that the fear of that disturbance will not alone maintain Republican ascendency. The commanding questions of the hour are those of administration. The paramount demand and necessity of the country are reconciliation, honesty, and reform. The Republican sentiment of New-York eagerly and sincerely responds to that demand, and as one of its representatives upon this floor, I will state what I think that sentiment demands. As honesty is the root of good government, Republican conviction requires that the public faith shall be sacredly kept, and that at the earliest possible moment the country shall pay to every man who holds a greenback note the dollar of which that note is the promissory. It requires that the currency shall not be inflated, because what is called "cheap money" is the dearest of all, and because industry cannot revive until confidence is restored; and confidence is now impossible until it is evident that the country means to be honest. It requires absolute integrity, economy, and efficiency in the State and national administrations; prompt prosecution, suspension, and punishment of all offenders; and it heartily commends and will sustain all public officers, whether of the State or of the nation, whether political friends or opponents, who are honestly engaged in reforming public abuses; it requires that the National Government should be retained in the hands of those who have made the Constitution a charter of equal liberty, and that the national policy in every State shall be, according to Republican principles, justice enforced with magnanimity. The Republican of New-York, with unfailing gratitude for the illustrious patriotic services of Gen. Grant, is, upon great public principles, unutterably opposed to the re-election of any President for a third term, and it denounces as fatal to liberty any sectarian assault upon the public school system. Finally, it requires that, here to-day, rising above all personal and local jealousies, we nominate candidates whose names and characters are the conspicuous and conclusive proofs of the sincerity of our profession. With such declarations and with such men, let us appeal to the State and the country. If the Democrats next week shall echo our demands, let us still trust to the intelligence of our fellow-citizens to decide between us. If the Democrats declare for hard money, the people of New-York know that in Ohio at this moment the Democratic Party is pledged to inflation. If they raise the cry of reform, the country will ask how reform is possible with a cheapening of the currency, which necessarily helps corruption. If they point to the Governor of New-York grappling with the canal frauds, the people of this State know that his action is exceptional, and that in no other State which the Democrats control is there any sign of reform, but, on the contrary, the strictest adherence to the old tradition of party plunder and political reaction. It they profess acquiescence in the constitutional amendments, we may without questioning their sincerity remind the country that the first Democratic cry in the delirium of success last year was for the repeal of the law enforcing the amendments, and we may justly ask whether their enemies are more likely to be true to them than their friends; and if they deny, with Senator Thurman in Ohio, that they are allied with the sectarian enemies of the free public schools, we have only to ask the citizens of New-York whether their experience has not taught them that those enemies rely upon Democratic aid for success. Gentlemen, to-day gives us a great opportunity. I see, I feel, in your wise, generous, and earnest spirit, that it will not be lost. We remember our brethren in Ohio, who are nobly maintaining the national honor and the interests of honest industry, and who are turning to New-York at this very hour to hear from our lips the words of lofty inspiration. We remember Lincoln, Sumner, and Seward, and we know, if they stood before us—would it were so—what counsels of cheer and courage we should hear. Let Republican New-York speak entirely of herself, and of the best hopes of the State; and from Montauk to Niagara we shall hear the joyful response. Let New-York speak worthily of herself, of America, of that free government which we are here to secure, and the whole land will rise up to bless us.

Applause was frequent during the delivery of this address. His reference to Lincoln, Sumner, and Seward elicited long-continued applause. What he said of the "third term" and the "public schools" drew out immense applause. His criticisms of the Democratic Party also met with hearty approval, and he concluded amid great applause and cheers.

THE PLATFORM.

Charles E. Smith, of Albany, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, saying the committee had, in the discharge of their duty, considered those offered in the convention, and had incorporated them with the others in as brief a form as possible:

The Republicans of New-York, faithful to justice and liberty, to the supremacy of the Constitution, to the national unity and the just rights of the States, make the following declaration of principles:

First—The National Government should remain in the hands of those who sustain the guarantees of the amended Constitution, and in pursuance of the past action of the Republican Party and its good results, the welfare of the country requires a just, generous, and forbearing national policy in the Southern States, a firm refusal to use military power, except for purposes clearly defined in the Constitution, and the local enforcement of national authority by those only who are in sympathy with such a policy and will heartily support it.

Second—We demand honesty, economy, and efficiency in every branch of the State and National administrations, prompt investigation of all charges of wrong-doing, and summary exposure, prosecution, and punishment of wrong-doers. We therefore heartily commend the action of all officers, whether of the State or National Government, in their honest efforts for the correction of public abuses. We pledge to them our constant and faithful support, and we charge every nominee of this convention to co-operate in every honorable way to secure pure Government and to bring offenders to justice.

Third—The people should nominate for the Legislature only men who are pledged by their known character to provide and sustain measures calculated to rescue and preserve the State from every form of corruption and mal-administration.

Fourth—The guilty offenders in the management of the canals should be brought to speedy punishment, and the Executive, under the powers already conferred upon him, should suspend all officers who have violated the law.

Fifth—The Republican Party has proved itself from the beginning the party of practical reform and sound economy. In the affairs of this State it has, within the last four years, provided for the payment of $20,000,000 of the public debt, and practically extinguished the general State indebtedness, and by this action has made it certain that the tax for the next year will be reduced about $5,000,000.

Sixth—Further inflation of the currency, under any pretense whatever, would be a public calamity. The interests of honest industry and the common welfare demand the speediest possible return to specie payments.

Seventh—The whole subject of taxation ought to be carefully and wisely reviewed, to the end that its burdens should bear equally upon all.

Eighth—Recognizing as conclusive the President's public declaration that he is not a candidate for re-nomination, and with the sincerest gratitude for his patriotic services, we declare our unalterable opposition to the election of any President for a third term.

Ninth—The free public school is the bulwark of the American Republic; we therefore demand the unqualified maintenance of the public school system, and its support by equal taxation. We are opposed to all sectarian appropriations; and we denounce as a crime against liberty and republican institutions, any project for a sectarian division or perversion of the school fund of the State.

Tenth—The national Administration, by its steadfast fidelity to the principles of commercial honor, by its opposition to unsound financial projects, by its calm avoidance of collisions with foreign powers, by its reliance on justice and reason, rather than force, in the settlement of disputes, by its firm vindication of the national dignity and authority, by rigidly executing the laws, correcting abuses, punishing offenders and enforcing retrenchment without boastful, ostentatious pretension, deserves the gratitude of the American people, and adds lustre to the services in the war, of the distinguished soldier and patriot who stands at its head.

DEBATE ON THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Madden, of Orange, moved to adopt the resolution, offered by him this morning, about reform in canal and prison administration. He said this was a very important matter, and the people were desirous to have this convention express its sentiment on the subject.

Mr. Hale raised a point of order; that the motion must be one to amend the report of the committee.

The Chair decided the point of order well taken.

Mr. Anthon moved to amend the eighth resolution, relating to the subject of a third term, by striking out that part which refers to a declension having been made by President Grant. He thought it not only unnecessary but unjust to the President, by putting him in the position of declining a nomination before it had been tendered.

Mr. E. Delafield Smith urged that members should be heard on these resolutions. It was their right and it was proper. They had nothing to say against the other resolutions. He would sustain them all if adopted, but he was opposed entirely to this resolution on a third term. In the first place, this sentiment of opposition to a third term did not originate with the Republican Party. It did not originate with the people. We know well enough where it originated. It was the second one of two attacks upon President Grant. The first was intended to defeat his last election, but that failed. Then it became necessary for our political opponents to make a flank attack upon him. This was done at Philadelphia, and this third term opposition was made an issue, and we are called upon by our opponents to meet it. It was not a matter in which the people were interested. He referred to the case of Gen. Washington, detailing the facts of the case when he retired to private life, to show that it was not because he deemed it improper to hold the office a third term, but because he wanted rest. He asked if, in case Abraham Lincoln had lived, it might not have been as wise to re-elect him in 1868 as it was in 1864. But if the anti-third term rule had been adopted as a principle, the country would have been debarred from electing Lincoln again, even though the safety of the country had depended upon it. He did not intend to say, here and now, that he was in favor of the re-election of Gen. Grant. He did not know what he should think on this point next year, but he was unprepared to make a declaration here on that proposition, to which even the Democrats are not committed. He moved to strike from the list the resolution referred to.

Mr. Herring, of Westchester, said this convention was not here to deal with theories but with facts. If Alexander Hamilton advised Washington to become a perpetual President, Washington was superior to his adviser. [Applause.] He insisted that it was the duty of this convention to make a declaration of its sentiment on this subject. If the Democracy were not committed to it let the Republican party put itself on that platform. [Applause.]

Mr. Husted thought the subject was well understood and did not need debate. He therefore moved the previous question, which was ordered.

Mr. Smith's motion to strike out the eighth resolution was negatived amid great applause.

Mr. Anthon's motion to strike out the clause of

Continued on Fourth Page.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BRITISH FUNDS FAVORABLY AFFECTED BY REPORTS OF THE RESTORATION OF ORDER IN BOSNIA.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The *Times* in its financial article says: "The report of the restoration of perfect order in Bosnia and the submission of the insurgents in the adjacent districts have had a favorable effect on the British funds."

STEAMER ARRIVED OUT.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 8.—The steamer Helvetia, Capt. Webster, from New-York, arrived at 4 A. M.

GREAT BRITAIN AND INDIA.

COL. DUNCAN COURTEOUSLY RECEIVED BY THE KING OF BURMAH.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A special dispatch to the *Times*, printed in its evening edition to-day, says: "Col. Duncan reports that the King of Burmah received him courteously."

CHINA AND ENGLAND.

TWO CHINESE AMBASSADORS TO GREAT BRITAIN APPOINTED.

LONDON, Sept. 9—6 A. M.—The Chinese Customs authorities in London have received a telegram, notifying them of the appointment, by the Chinese Government, of two officials as joint Ambassadors to Great Britain.

FRANCE.

PARIS MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS URGED TO SEND GOODS TO THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The syndic of the Workmen's Associations has addressed a circular to the principal mercantile and industrial establishments of Paris urging them to send products of their skill to the Philadelphia Exhibition. The workmen will meet shortly to promote the same object.

SPAIN.

GEN. QUESADA MAKES A CHANGE OF BASE.

SANTANDER, Sept. 8.—The Alfonsist General, Quesada, has moved his forces from Victoria to Tafalla.

THE CARLIST GENERAL DORREGARAY MOVING TOWARD TOLOSA WITH A REMNANT OF HIS FORCES—ESTELLA TO BE REDUCED AT ONCE BY THE GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, Sept. 8.—Gen. Quesada has established his head-quarters at Tafalla, and reports to the Government from that place that the Carlist General Dorregaray is marching toward Tolosa with his forces reduced to a mere handful.

Gen. Jovellar returned to this city yesterday. It is expected that he will shortly resume his portfolio as Minister of War.

It is believed that Catalonia will be entirely pacified by the end of the present month.

The immediate reduction of the town of Estella, in Navarre, which has long been the stronghold of the Carlists, has been determined on by the Government.

ITALY.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY AT ROME.

ROME, Sept. 8.—Cardinal McCloskey will have a private audience with the Pope this evening. Yesterday the Consul of the United States called upon the Cardinal.

THE POPE RECEIVES AND EMBRACES CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY—THE CONSISTORY TO BE HELD ON THE 24TH.

ROME, Sept. 8—Evening.—His Holiness received Cardinal McCloskey at 7 o'clock this evening. The Rector of the American College and the Cardinal's Secretary accompanied him. Two Cardinals and several prelates greeted him at the Hall of the Throne. He was immediately ushered into the Pope's private apartment, where his Holiness rose and embraced him. They remained together alone for half an hour. Upon leaving the Vatican the Cardinal was again complimented by the prelates.

The date fixed for the holding of the Consistory is the 24th, instead of the 9th inst., as reported yesterday.

During the interview the Pope asked Cardinal McCloskey many questions about the Church in America. The Cardinal subsequently visited Monsignor Antonelli.

THE GUIBORD TROUBLE.

THE VAULT GUARDED NIGHTLY—TROOPS HELD IN READINESS TO REPRESS RIOTS.

MONTREAL, Canada, Sept. 8.—Last night the Protestant Cemetery vault was again guarded. At 3 A. M. a light was seen on the slope behind the vault, and the sound of men trampling through the brush was heard. An attack was expected, but none occurred. The force on guard is to be doubled to-night. The report that Gen. O'Grady Haly, Administrator of the Government, will take the burial in hand, under the protection of the Ontario Militia, is generally discredited, and Mr. Doutre says he will still pursue the original intentions. Last night the Prince of Wales Regiment turned out 250 strong, and were served with clothing and arms. Col. Bond addressed them, and said, if called out, he knew he could depend on every man, Protestant and Catholic. The Victoria Rifles drilled on the Champ de Mars last evening. Guards are placed at the armories, owing to the prevalence of rumors that the rioters have designs on the guns.

MONTREAL, Sept. 8.—Mr. Doutre, counsel for the Institut Canadien in the Guibord affair, will enter an action against the *Nouveau Monde*, a newspaper, for a libel charge, to be founded on remarks made by that paper on Mr. Doutre's conduct in relation to Guibord's funeral.

RAILROAD ELECTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 8.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Railroad Company, held here to-day, the following Board of Directors was unanimously elected: C. W. Smith, of Chicago; C. R. Griggs, W. H. Smith, and A. Turner, of New-York; H. Conkling, of Bloomington, Ill.; George Nebeker, of Covington, Ind.; J. Bond, of Monticello, Ill.; J. T. Thomas, of Philadelphia; B. E. Smith and F. E. Collins, of Columbus, Ohio; W. T. McCormick, of Mansfield, Ill.; D. T. Thompson, of Pekin, Ill.; and J. C. Short, of Danville, Ill. The board subsequently re-elected Messrs. B. E. Smith, President; C. R. Griggs, Vice President; and A. P. Lewis, Secretary and Treasurer. Over 41,000 shares were voted.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN MANITOBA.

TORONTO, Sept. 8.—A dispatch from Fort Garry, Manitoba, says settlers about Portage La Prairie and Westbourne are clamoring for the removal of the Sioux Indians to the reserve. Since the murder of one of their number the band has moved further west, and now hang about Westbourne, entering the houses of settlers and terrifying women and children into giving them everything they demand. This band are refugees from the Minnesota massacre of 1862, many of whom participated in it. If these Indians are not forced out of the settlements the settlers threaten to leave. Representations have been made to the local government and through it to the Dominion Government.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

THE DISASTER IN THE SOLENT.

DISAGREEMENT OF THE JURY—THE POPULAR IMPRESSION—THE YACHT'S OFFICERS SELF-CONVICTED—SIGNIFICANCE OF THE INQUIRY—THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION—GENERAL GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 28, 1875.

The Coroner's inquiry into the collision between the royal steamer Alberta and Mr. Heywood's yacht—he is a member of the well-known Manchester banking family—has naturally excited deep interest throughout the country, and the general current of opinion is very strong against the chief officers of the Alberta. In Portsmouth itself popular feeling runs very high, and its direction was unmistakably indicated by the applause from the audience at the inquest which greeted any statement or admission that told against the officers, some of whom were even hooted in the streets. This feeling, however, is not confined to the district. It has happened that I have, during the week, been in different parts of the country, and I have everywhere found people talking about this question, and almost everybody condemning the carelessness or recklessness with which the royal yacht was managed. The inability of the jury to agree has caused great dissatisfaction, and the Coroner is blamed for the weak and shuffling manner in which he discharged, or rather ignored, his duty. Instead of summing up the loose, disjointed evidence in the usual way, he merely read it over from his notes, and left the jury to make the best of it. He was evidently in a state of nervous terror, and afraid to commit himself personally to the slightest comment or explanation. Indeed, he seemed to be conscious of his own cowardice, and apologized for it on the ground that he had been Coroner for only a short time. Some, at least, of the jurors apparently caught the contagion of fear, and could not bring themselves to take one side or the other. One of the jurors stated in court that the divergence among them was slight, but if it is true, as is supposed, that they were agreed on a verdict of accidental death, but broke down when they came to consider the extent to which particular officers of the Alberta were to blame, and the propriety of the rate of speed maintained by the royal yacht, a difference on these points, which constitute the very essence of the whole question, can hardly be called a slight discrepancy. The jury are to be called together again at the next assizes, and it is hoped that their views may be clarified by the help of the presiding Judge.

THE OFFICERS TESTIMONY.

In the meantime, as I have said, public opinion is almost unanimous in condemnation of the officers of the royal yacht, and their own testimony is, indeed, all that is wanted to convict them of gross misconduct. It is admitted that they neglected to keep a vigilant lookout, and took it for granted that the Mistletoe would change her course, whereas the steamer ought, according to the rule of the road, to have given way to the weaker craft. Moreover, the pace of the Alberta—fifteen and a half knots, or seventeen miles, an hour—was clearly dangerous and far beyond all ordinary nautical custom or experience, especially in such a crowded thoroughfare as the Solent, which, as regards traffic, bears pretty much the same relation to the open sea as Fleet street does to Salisbury Plains. Capt. Welch's remark to some of his colleagues before the collision, "Nice manners, for these yachtsmen to come so near the Queen!" supplies the key to all that happened. The fact is that the officers of the royal yacht had got the idea in their heads that with the Queen on board they were masters of the waters, and raised above all ordinary rules or any necessity for taking other people into account. They thought they had a right to go straight on in their own way, and that other boats or vessels would, if not from civility, then from fear, give them a wide berth. The notion of the course of the royal yacht having to be deranged in the slightest degree to make way for common people never seems to have occurred to them until the yacht was close upon them. It would hardly be worth while to go through the whole of the evidence, but there are one or two points which show plainly enough what happened. Prince Leiningen, the Captain of the Alberta, said he first noticed the yacht about half a mile off, when the steamer was going quite clear of her, and accordingly "he paid no further attention to her," till the yacht was almost across the bow of the steamer, and it was then, of course, too late. Two other yachts, it seems, had previously altered their course as soon as they observed the Alberta, and stood away, and Prince Leiningen chose to assume that all yachts were bound to do the same, and that the Mistletoe would clear off like the rest. This impression, of course, sufficiently explains the Prince's inattention to the course of the yacht. Capt. Welch, who was responsible for the navigation of the steamer, was also supposed to be looking out, but then, unfortunately, he stood so that there was a funnel in his way, which, as the Prince explained, would hide the whole of the Mistletoe for a short time, and, in point of fact, he did not see how near she was coming till a second or two before the collision. He also had settled it in his mind, without taking the trouble to look, that the yacht would change its course to suit them. Commander Fullerton, Royal Navy, stated that the royal steamer was "compelled to wait and watch the movements of the yacht, on account of their uncertainty, before determining its own course;" but nothing can be more evident than that, on their own testimony, the officers of the Alberta neither waited nor watched, but pushed on at full speed, on the assumption that the yacht would in time see her danger, and keep off. Lieut. Britten, Royal Navy, and Commander Sullivan fully confirmed this view. They said that, on board the Alberta, they were "quite surprised" that the Mistletoe did not do as the other yachts did, and sheer off, and that this was what they expected. The latter witness also added that it was "very difficult to navigate the Solent at the speed at which the royal yacht was necessarily obliged to steam," and, when questioned as to the necessity of such speed, could only say that it was to please the Queen. All this shows that there has been constant danger, perfectly well known to the officers of the royal yacht, in steaming at this tremendous pace, and that they deemed it beneath their dignity to trouble themselves about other people, whose business it was instantly to get out of their way. The wonder is, in fact, that this is only the first bad accident of the kind. Dennis Driscoll, Quartermaster of the Alberta, and the man at the wheel, admitted that there was barely three minutes between the discovery of the dangerous nearness of the Mistletoe and the collision, and that, in another second or so, if nothing had been done, the royal yacht would have ran right over the other—a statement which naturally produced a "sensation" in court. In short, there can be no doubt whatever that if a proper look out had been kept on the Alberta, the collision might easily have been avoided. What happened was that, instead of observing the actual movements of the Mistletoe, the officers chose to act upon a pure fancy of their own that she would alter her course, and held to this view until the ill-fated boat—which, in point of fact, kept steadily to her course till the Alberta was found to be madly bearing down upon her at full speed—was under their bows. No doubt Capt. Welch did the right thing at last, only it should have been done long before, and was too late. Speed ought certainly to have been reduced while there was any room for doubt as to the course of the yacht.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE INQUIRY.

The general result of the inquiry would, therefore, seems to be to show that the officers of the royal yacht have for a long time been in the habit of knowingly endangering the lives of the public who frequent the Solent, to get the passage, which at the slowest is only a very short one, perhaps half an hour, over a little sooner, and to let it be seen how much superior to everybody else they are. I do not mean to say, that no blame of any kind attaches to the officers of the Mistletoe. It may be believed that no order was given to go near the royal steamer, but there is little doubt that the Captain, in his anxiety to please the ladies on board by a good sight of her Majesty, ventured nearer than was wise. He ought to have known the reckless habits of the Alberta, and the danger of expecting her to behave like an ordinary vessel. At the same time, the sea is, of course, free to all comers, and Mr. Heywood had as much right to take his own course as Prince Leiningen. As regards the Queen's share of responsibility, there is no reason to suppose that she was aware of the peril to which her steamer habitually exposed all other craft. She liked, no doubt, to go as fast as possible, but she would naturally suppose that her officers knew what they were about, and would not attempt a dangerous rate of speed. The passion for fast traveling is an inherited taste in the royal family, and I have heard that George IV., driving from London to Windsor, used to insist upon such a pace that the mounted retinue were so exhausted at the end of the journey that they were ready to drop off their horses. In driving, the Queen equally delights in moving very quickly, and this is, no doubt, one reason why she prefers the open, desolate highways of Braemar to the crowded thoroughfares of London. When she travels to the Highlands by railway it is the same. She dislikes to break the journey for the night, and requires to be at Balmoral early in the afternoon of the day following that on which she starts. The consequence is that the whole railway traffic over a considerable part of the country is utterly disarranged, and, indeed, for a time blocked, very much to the inconvenience of travelers, who are further imperiled by the general confusion. It is probable that, as far at least as the Solent is concerned, the Queen will not neglect this dreadful warning, and be content with a slower pace in crossing from Osborne to Portsmouth. It is impossible that the swarm of yachts can be banished from their favorite quarters, and if her Majesty cannot do with less speed than seventeen miles an hour, she will have to seek less crowded waters.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PRESS.

As might be expected, the low class journals which devote themselves to fomenting discontent and sedition among the ignorant multitudes, are making the most of this affair in their characteristic way. Dr. Kenealy couples the yacht disaster with the judicial favor shown to Col. Baker, and in an article entitled, "Killing no Murder," denounces the upper classes generally as full of corruption and iniquity, and predicts a revolution, which, as he sententiously observes, may or may not be a bloody one.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The opening of the British Association meeting at Bristol, was this year rather tame. Sir John Hawkshaw, the eminent engineer, kept to safe but hackneyed ground in recounting the exploits of his own profession, instead of launching into any startling speculations, like Prof. Tyndall and other former Presidents. A paper which has made a good deal of noise is one by Prof. Rolleston, on anthropology. He has come to the conclusion that male skulls are not so big as they used to be, and that female skulls are even more conspicuously shrinking from their old proportions, so that in this respect they do not compare so advantageously with those of men, as the female skulls of other days used to do. Yesterday the interest of the proceedings of the association was heightened by an exciting conflict among the women. Mrs. Rose Crashaw, wife of the great Welsh ironmaster, has a scheme for solving the domestic-servant difficulty by employing young ladies instead of the ordinary inefficient and insubordinate attendants of a lower class, and read a paper telling the results of the experiment—which, however, seem to be rather doubtful—and advocating its general adoption. Mrs. Grey, who is an energetic educational reformer in London, and a woman of much practical sense, took up the question on the other side, ridiculing Mrs. Crashaw's high-flown sentimentalism, and arguing that it was wasteful to use fine tools for coarse work. Lord Amberley, hardly seen in the crowd, was heard piping a defense of Mrs. Crashaw, and other males, including Lord Aberdare, the late Home Secretary, ventured into the affray. A clergyman denounced the scheme on the ground that there would be moral degradation in ladies associating with the butlers, stewards, and footmen of the present day. In reply, Mrs. Crashaw explained that she regarded her plan as required only for transitional difficulties.

CAPT. WEBB'S ACHIEVEMENT.

There was lately rather a disposition here to smile at the enthusiasm with which the news of Capt. Boyton's passage across the Channel was celebrated by some of your contemporaries. It is thought, however, that Capt. Webb's feat has now eclipsed Boyton's, and there is no lack of enthusiasm over this opportune vindication of English prowess. Poor Webb himself complains that his swim was by no means such hard work as answering the congratulations of his admirers. He is overwhelmed with letters by every post. Whenever he walks abroad he is stopped at every instant by people in the street, who wring his hand and insist on making speeches in his honor. It appears that Webb had only two trifling bets on the result of his attempt, one for £20 to £1, in which he backed himself, and one for £50 to nothing, with the proprietors of *Land and Water*. He merely wished to show what could be done, and does not intend to repeat the performance. He has a good reputation as an officer in the merchant service, and has already saved several lives. He says that he got on very well in his passage, except the last three miles, which was "cruel" work. His first refreshment was ale, then brandy, varied by hot coffee, and once or twice some hot beef tea. It was on brandy and coffee that he chiefly relied. A subscription is now being raised for a testimonial to him. J. H. F.

THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY FAIR.

In anticipation of hearing an address from Vice President Wilson, a large number of persons yesterday attended the annual fair of the Westchester County Society of Agriculture and Horticulture. Much disappointment was manifested when the officers announced a change in the programme postponing the address until to-day at 1 o'clock P. M. In addition to the remarks of the distinguished speaker the day's entertainment will embrace an exhibition of thoroughbred horses on the track, and two trots for purses. The following are the entries for the latter; First trot, for purse of $200, M. H. Whipple's Martin Ross, Dan Mace's Lookout, A. F. Olds' Alonzo, Alexander Patterson's Modesty, Peter Manee's Revenge, B. Erven's Billy Erven, and H. C. Kugler's Marshal Ney; second trot, for purse of $50, Peter Manee's O Thunder, Doc Cook's Mary Kennedy, and W. H. Doere's Belle McClane.

THE HAYDEN SURVEY.

WHAT THE SIERRA LA SAL INDIANS DID FOR IT.

THE TWENTY-THREE HOURS' BATTLE WITH THE SAVAGES—DESCRIPTION OF THE SCENE OF THE CONFLICT—A "VALLEY OF THE SHADOW OF DEATH"—FINAL ESCAPE OF THE PARTY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARROTTSTOWN, ON THE MANCAS, Col., Monday, Aug. 23, 1875.

The telegraph will doubtless have conveyed the information eastward before this letter can get there, of the mishaps which befell the Gannett and Gardner divisions of the Hayden Survey in the Sierra La Sal country. They combined forces before entering that region, as a measure of precaution against the notoriously hostile Indians who harbor there; but the precaution proved ineffectual, and this season's work of both has been brought to a sudden close. It would be hard to say which did most to bring about this result—the character of the country or that of its inhabitants. If a wilderness be a region which has no place on the maps, and no sign of civilized habitation, then the Sierra la Sal is certainly a wilderness of the wildest kind. No record can be found of any explorers having penetrated to those mountains before the surveying parties camped on them, and no sign was anywhere found that prospecters had wandered there. The mountains are just over the southwestern border of Colorado, a few miles into Utah, surrounded on all sides by a desert country; and a white man in that remote region is probably as far from any settlement of his own race as he could possibly get and still be in United States territory. North, south, east, or west there are none nearer than two hundred miles by the nearest routes of travel. This region has been emphatically the *terra incognita* of the country. It was hoped that, with the completion of the work of the surveyors this season, it would no longer be so; but that work has not been completed, and now it seems a little doubtful when it will be.

The topography of this region, as viewed from the summit of the Sierra la Sal, is very peculiar. These mountains and the Sierra Abajo, forty miles south of them, appear as islands rising from an elevated, plateau country, which, as far as the area of upheaval extends, is much broken into hog-backs. Beyond and below this, almost as far as the eye can reach, lies a vast desert of sedimentary rock, mainly light and dark red sandstone, and seamed from end to end with those water-worn passage-ways called box cañons. Immediately on the slopes of the mountains there are good grass, good timber, and abundance of cool, fresh streams. The scenery is almost of pastoral beauty. Directly the water reaches the lower cañon region it runs among soft rocks, over salt and mineral beds, and becomes muddy and impure, and many of the streams sink out of sight in sandy, arid valleys. Nearly the whole of this cañon region is a burning, death-like desert, in which nothing thrives but sage brush and piñon pine. No man can live there—not even the Indian; but many fly to it as a safe sanctuary. They live on the edge of the mountain slopes, and only descend to the lower portions when pursued or pursuing. The unlucky traveler they catch there is like to fare ill. If he escapes their hands, he may perish of hunger and thirst, hopelessly lost in the innumerable cañons and valleys.

It will be easily seen that such a region presents nothing which is ever likely to attract any other inhabitants to it than it has now; but to these it offers all they most need. Being on the boundary lines of the ranges of three tribes, the Utes, the Piutes, and the Navajoes, the most desperate rascals from each congregate there for mutual protection and plunder when they dare not openly appear anywhere else. They acknowledge no authority but that of their own chiefs—murderers and robbers every one. The several bands number respectively from seven to twenty, and are probably about as poor and desperate a set as mountain brigands usually are. There is not much doubt, however, that some of them occasionally come into the agencies, and under cover draw rations and trade there, for of the band which paid their attentions to us two, at least, were recognized as having been at the Cochetopa Agency some weeks before. Their regular trading is done with the Navajo tribe south, from whom they obtain arms, ammunition, and horses in exchange for the proceeds of their hunting expeditions—either of game or men. Uhelay had warned both Mr. Gannett and Mr. Gardner of the character of these men, but at the same time expressed the opinion that they would not attempt to do more than steal our stock, and that a party of seven men was quite safe. When the two divisions joined, making a force of thirteen, any ideas of danger which might have been before entertained were dismissed. The only precautions taken were to set guards over the stock every night. This was begun the first night we left the supply camp on the Dolores, Aug. 7. The march was nothing new to the old members of the survey. They had all of them done their share of it in what was regarded as far more dangerous country than the Sierra la Sal, and never had more than an occasional false alarm to vary the monotony of the night. Neither had we on this occasion, though while occupying our most elevated camp on the mountain slope we could look down upon an Indian encampment pitched in the valley to the east of us. At first it consisted of seven lodges only, but the day before we left had been increased by five, which would give, on the usual average of braves to each, a fighting force of from eighteen to twenty-five men. It had been expected that they would certainly find our trail, and pay a visit to camp. As it was not made, and no commotion could be observed in their camp, the opinion was entertained that they were some of Uhelay's Utes. But it is quite clear now that the scoundrels never suspected the near presence of the white men. For our part, the fact of the Indians being near, caused very little concern, the different men going off alone every day, and the work of the survey proceeding as usual. Only two were met during this time. Ben Northington, chief packer of the Gannett party, while out hunting ran across two before they saw him. Too often in hostilities with red men to have confidence in the peaceful disposition of any, immediately on sight he covered them with his rifle. One threw up his hands, shouted "Amigos! amigos!" (friends,) and the unexpected interview ended in a short talk in Spanish, when they went off in a direction opposite to that of the camp we looked down upon.

All the triangulation and topographical work being finished, camp was struck early on the morning of Sunday, the 15th inst., and the march commenced for the Sierra Abajo, forty miles or so to the south. About 10 o'clock the two trains had reached the foot of the mountain slopes, and began to cross the sage brush plain which finally ran down into the desert and cañon country. Fresh Indian signs were observed some distance along the trail—apparently of two horsemen, and an hour or two later the head of the first train came suddenly upon a couple of Indians—an old man and a youth—who were in a little watered patch rudely planted with corn. When we, who were behind, came up, the two were flying through the sage brush to the left of us, as if legions of fiends were after them. Ben Northington had called out to them in Spanish, but their only reply was to spur their horses the faster. He declared that five others had run into the brush, indicating some rocky knolls covered with scrub pine, a little way off; but I think most of the party put this story down to the effects of imagination, and were inclined to be merry over our first Indian encounter. The corn patch of these Indians was irrigated from a small rill. This was the last running water we saw from that time till the Mancus was reached on the following Thursday evening, a distance of nearly two hundred miles. By noon the trains were completely in the desert, winding through a fearful region of broken sandstone ridges, dry, sandy water-courses, with straight sides, called arroyas, piñon-pine knolls, and wide stretches of glaring white rock. The heat was so intense that the sand and rock seemed to burn the feet. The water in the canteens had long been exhausted; not the slightest indication could be observed where more might be found, or a mouthful of grass for the stock. A "dry camp" that night seemed certain. Late in the afternoon some water, red with mud and gravel, was discovered in holes in the rocks beside the trail. Of this the mules drank eagerly, as did many of the riders. A proposition to camp was advanced, but it was hoped that a better place might be found further on, and the trains continued the march. The trail soon descended into a wide, dry basin, so arid, so lonely, so scorched up and wild, it seemed to realize the ideal of the valley of the shadow of death. The only way into it was over the sandstones; the only way out of it was through the close cañon into which it narrowed at its southern end. To get out at any other point was to climb stone walls varying from 500 to 1,000 feet high. The ground plan of the valley was irregularly cruciform, having a transept—to speak architecturally—as wide and as long as the nave. A broad river had once drained it, but all that remained of this was a dry sandy bed, overgrown with sage-brush.

It was between 5 and 6 when the trains descended the last slope into this basin, having been marching without intermission since daylight. The Gannett train was somewhat ahead, Mr. Gardner being in front of both, and the two packers, Shep. Madera and Kelsey, bringing up the rear of ours, while Charpiot rode the bell mare, as usual. Mr. Adams, who rode beside him, looked back over his shoulder, and turning to me said very quietly: "The Indians are on our trail." A "green" man is ever the object of all sorts of attempts to scare, and this seemed one of them. "You don't believe me," he continued in the same tone. "Look again." True enough, a party of them were tearing down the slope behind us in such a cloud of dust that it was impossible to tell their numbers till they pulled up to speak to the packers. One barely had time to see there were only five of them, when another cloud of dust came whirling up, from which four more emerged. They made no hostile demonstration, but it was evident they had not overtaken the trains by accident, and this looked ugly. At this time some water, or rather mud, holes were discovered in front, which of course caused a general halt. In a few minutes all the party were gathered together, and the Indians were engaged, with an earnestness which was too lively to be entirely disinterested, in assuring the "big chief," (Mr. Gardner,) and every one else, that there was no more water for miles. "No more wa'er," said one old villain, throwing wide his arms, "no more wa'er, heap way up." They wanted us to camp there, and spent ten minutes trying to persuade everybody that we must do it or perish from thirst. While the talk was going on the rascals were skirmishing around the party, counting our guns and noting their make, and generally taking stock of us. These suspicious movements were too obvious to be overlooked, and Mr. Gardner decided that at all hazards he would not camp there. About a hundred yards from the water holes there was a ridge of broken rocks, by which they were completely commanded. "A —— bad place to fight in," said old Ben. Northington, taking a survey of the situation, which Mr. Gardner had already done before him and arrived at the same conclusion. Still no one seriously thought of fight, the Indians being comparatively small in number, but there was one man in the party who very decidedly made up his mind that he might look for a lively time on guard that night.

The order to advance was given, the trains moved away and passed up over the ridge. Those who were behind remarked that the Indians were following. "They want to camp with us and get supper on the cheap," replied Shep. Madera. At that moment a shot was fired, and Kelsey saw the fellow who did it—a villainous-looking scoundrel, with a couple of feathers stuck crosswise through the crown of his felt hat—jump away into the brush. The shot had the effect of bringing several to the rear of the trains, but as no other followed Mr. Gardner thought they had fired at a rabbit or were trying a small scare, and was riding to the front again when another shot was fired. The bullet struck up the dust in the midst of the little rear group. There was no mistake about this—it meant fight, and a nice condition we were in to make it. In a complete trap, at the close of a long and intensely-tiring march under a burning sun, with utterly fatigued animals—no feed for them, and, beyond all, no water, except at the holes behind, where the Indians could kill any man or animal attempting to drink. The scoundrels knew well what they were about when they waited till we got into that desert valley. They appreciated the value of water in their country.

The second packer in Gannett's division was one Charles McCreery. He had served in almost every army since he could hold a musket, fighting apparently for pure love of the excitement. He had one idea about fighting—charge the enemy the moment you see him, and the instant that opening shot came among us his revolver was out, and, rushing to Mr. Gardner and all through the party, he begged and implored that a charge might be made on the spot. "We can kill every —— now," he urged. But a charge on tired mules against men posted among rocks with good horses at command would certainly have resulted fatally to those who made it. Mr. Gardner declined to order it, but hurried the trains to an open space in the valley, the enemy dropping in a few shots to help keep the pace up. The place we stopped at was nearly at the intersection of the Cross Valley, and to the right of us was a long, sparsely-timbered ridge, affording an excellent place from which the Indians could fire. Mr. Gardner called Madera and McCreery, and the three of them rode hard to get the point first. They were just in time, for the whole band were coming along its sheltered side full tilt. Three shots scattered the entire crew—in fact, they scarcely waited till the little party could dismount to fire. Having cleared the ridge, the three returned to the trains, where there had been some brief confusion. A circular barricade was formed of the sparéjoes and cargo, the mules were picketed around outside, and, in Western phraseology, the party was "corraled." While this was being done the Indians again reached the ridge, and kept up a fusillade on us; but most of their shots fell short, others flew overhead, and none came nearer than twenty or thirty feet. They could not get the correct range. One or two shots were fired in return by our party, just to show them the range of the guns, which it became quite clear next day that the enemy remembered and respected. In a little while they commenced firing at us from the other side of the camp, those who were doing it taking elaborate care to keep themselves well hidden in the sage brush. Even at seven or eight hundred yards, not one of these valiant Indians would come out and shoot openly. Pickets were placed at points about fifty to seventy-five yards distant from the barricade, and the reliefs arranged for the night.

It was certainly not a pleasant night we spent. The unanimous opinion of those who knew most about Indian methods of fighting was that the band was an advanced guard thrown out to delay us till reinforcements should come up, and that at daylight the worst attack might be looked for—that and dusk being their favorite hours for surprises. They would probably be quiet during the night, preparing for the morning. Our arms and ammunition were carefully inspected. There were seven breech-loading rifles, more or less good, and four large revolvers, which it was quite obvious were of no use against those long range loving cowards. The ammunition was neither very abundant nor very good. Meantime, for thirteen persons, about two quarts of muddy water were left in the canteens. This was much worse than the Indians, who, by the way, exhibited no desire to wait for morning before recommencing active operations. Firing went on till 12 o'clock. The enemy would crawl through the sage-brush and shoot; if one of the pickets caught the flash he let fly at it, and it was safe to reckon that no more shots would come from that spot. Sometimes the pickets got a third shot in return from another quarter, and Adams, who had taken rather an exposed position, had it made so warm for him that he had to fall back. Between 11 and 12 one of the mules commenced a violent kicking, threw the whole herd into confusion, and Gannett, Dr. Peale, and some others attempting to straighten them out, brought in half a dozen shots in a trice. One struck the barricade, another flew just over it, a third whistled by Gannett's head, and hit the old bell mare he was tying on the hip. She lashed out hard, and our fellows came tumbling over the barricade pretty quick. All was quiet for some time after this, then some more shots were fired from a particular point of brush to which Kelsey's attention had been directed. He sent a couple in return from his flanking position, and that was the last firing, I believe, done that night.

At 3 o'clock the first streak of day appeared, and preparations were made to pack and move. Momentarily the attack was expected from a much larger number of Indians than we had first seen, but not a shot was fired during the hour the packing went on. The day was bright when Mr. Gardner, who had been on duty nearly the whole night, rode to the head of the train, and led the way up the valley. Where are they? was the question everybody was asking. "Hi! Hi! yah hi-i-i!" seemed to come to us in answer, and from the shelter of a rock abutment to our left out dashed half a dozen of the Indians, making in a direction as if to cut off our advance, but taking good care to keep at very long range. "Hi! yah i-i," echoed another party of them, riding into view on the right; and from far in the front the yelp was taken up by a couple more, and they seemed to be everywhere, all riding round and about at the hottest speed, so as to present no mark, a practice they kept up all the time they were in the open. The way was taken up the western transept of the valley, where a break in the high wall at the end seemed to afford a place where the train could be got to the plateau above. And now commenced a game of long shots; which, if we had not been so anxious about getting out of this natural trap, would have been quite amusing. Some of the Indians rode to our rear, a fellow on a powerful gray horse kept to our right, and Kelsey, Ben Northington, and I fell back as a rear guard. The enemy commenced banging away at us, and the gray horseman was especially active in wasting his ammunition. This was endured for some time, and then Ben, losing patience, exclaimed: "Dash me but I'll try a shot at that fellow, though I am short of ammunition," and dismounting he did so; then shook his head. The shot was a wide one. In a few minutes he tried another, when I suggested that, my ammunition being plentiful, I had better do the wasting. At this time they were paying their attentions to us from the left. There were three there—two close together, the third a little way behind. I aimed at him, and, as the gun cracked, our fellows gave a shout of derisive laughter. The bullet struck up the dust just at the horse's heels, and the rider gave the animal such a sudden stroke with his whip that it jumped and fell headlong over the sage-brush. When it scrambled up the Indian was still in his seat. He had never lost it. Little duels of this kind went on all the way up the valley, but without hurting any one. The gray horseman's bullets flew over, in front, behind, short, and about us. Only one came any nearer than six feet, and that made close music in Kelsey's ear. The Indians were too cowardly to come any nearer than 600 yards, and an old fellow trotted up on a distant high rock, directing their movements with a ragged red flag. Any little ambush the rear guard made to await the approach of the attackers, they were warned of, and kept far away from.

There was nothing serious in this style of fighting, but the Indians, apparently divining our intentions, made directly for the place where it was intended to take the train up out of the valley, and we saw them riding up the slope for the rocks above like madmen. A few shots dropped that way hastened their ascent. That way of escape was cut off. "We must go back and fight our way up the trail," said Mr. Gardner. The trains were turned, the enemy soon saw it, came tearing after, the long shot game with the rear guard recommenced, and about the time the train got near the central part of the valley, they disappeared, much hastened by a close shot from Kelsey's rifle. While the train was delayed here in refixing some loosened packs, Mr. Gardner and Adams rode ahead to occupy a ridge we should have to skirt in following the trail. They expected to have a fight to get it, but the enemy were not there, and all being ready, we came on, and turned a point of rocks which presented a flat face to the ridge occupied by Mr. Gardner. Between that and the wall of rock was about 400 yards of open. Just as the train got well into this space, and clearly exposed, the whole point of rocks on our right flank seemed charged with exploding rifles. It was nothing but whiz-bang, whiz-bang, whiz-bang; and the worst of it was that not so much of the enemy could be seen as even the smoke from their guns. The bullets buzzed around us like a swarm of bees; in fact, the Indians seemed so intent on rapid firing that they did not stop to take aim; and, strange as it may appear, the only damage done was to Mr. Atkinson's mule, which was shot under him. He fell off, and McCreery ran to pick him up, thinking he had been hit; but he rose, said he was all right, and led his mule, which was only wounded, over the ridge to the left. Of course there was some confusion while we were in this warm corner. The colored cook, who rode the bell mare of the Gannett train, became wildly demoralized; but sturdy old Charpiot, though he had never a weapon in the world, rode his mare steadily over the ridge without a boggle. "I did what I could," said he, afterward, "I rode on and let them shoot at me." The packers tried to hurry the mules over the ridge, and Shep. Madera stopped to take a shot over his saddle, when two bullets came came so close to either side of his head as to fairly make his hair curl. Every mule was finally got over the ridge, and on the protected side of it the trains were again gathered together. Some of us lay down on the edge, and watched for a puff of smoke to shoot at. It is a fact which seems almost incredible that though the Indians kept firing all this time, so close was their concealment that not one could be seen.

It was evident now that every point to which we could make would be occupied, for the fleet horses of the enemy enabled them to ride round us at their pleasure. To go forward was to fight, to go back was to fight, and always with an unseen enemy. The sun was beginning to burn us up again; we had had no water since the noon previous, and knew of no place where it was to be found. Some signs of faltering began to show themselves in the party. Mr. Gardner thought it necessary to get some expression of opinion. He called us together, showed the desperate straits we were in, and asked each to give his vote, whether it should be go on or go back. His own desire was to go forward, but he would defer to the majority. As usual, most of the suffragists declined to give a vote either way; two were decidedly in favor of going back, three as decidedly in favor of going forward. "Forward it shall be, then," said the chief, and the advance immediately commenced. The route taken from this point was one which would have saved the train if anything could possibly have done it. Mr. Gardner calculated that after driving us over the ridge the Indians had gone on up the valley, and occupied the entrance of the narrow cañon through which the trail ran. He therefore led the way along the slope of the bluffs opposite to the side we had been fired on from, kept the train well concealed in the timber, and then making a zigzag turned back and up the face of the wall, making for an indentation up which it was probable a trail might be found. On the way up (the bluff was at least five hundred feet high) a little puddle was found. It was a joyful find, and every man drank deeply of the alkaline mud. There was enough for the animals, but word was brought that the Indians had been seen to cross the valley far up and to climb the rocks with the evident intention of getting above us. The train was hurried on, but five packs came off and had to be repacked, and much time was occupied in making the ascent of 250 of the 500 feet. Let it be understood that the top of the bluff was a perpendicular cliff, like a parapet, fifty to sixty feet high. Below it was a slope of huge rocks and earth, overgrown with piñon pine. This was the character of the bounding walls of the valley for ten miles round. The point we were making for was where this parapet had fallen down. I think we had certainly been half an hour trying to climb up and over that mass of rock, and had reached a comparatively level spot running on the same line with the wall, and therefore placing the flank of the train toward it, when a volley was shot into us from what seemed a few yards off. Once more those cowardly but active wretches had headed us. They were up just under the parapet, as thoroughly concealed as they had been on the point of rocks. A second volley came a minute after, and a pretty little white mule of Gannett's doubled its legs and fell dead without a kick, shot squarely through the heart. Another mule was killed, and another wounded at the third fire. Then it was every man to shelter, but not to flight. Off our mules we came, down behind trees and stones, rifles cocked and ready, waiting for the faintest show of the enemy. But it was not to be. Just as before there was nothing but the crack of their rifles. Adams was kneeling a short distance from me, watching. Despairingly I asked him if *he* saw any possible sign we could shoot at. "Not even a puff of smoke," was his reply. Neither could I; yet one of the fellows could evidently see me, for first he cut off a twig just over my head to the right, and when I shifted a little to the left sent a bullet to that side. Though watching with all possible intensity, the scoundrel had so thoroughly concealed himself that the smoke of his gun, which I was waiting to shoot at, was not visible. Charpiot lay under a tree near by. He could only lie there and helplessly wait, though the bullets were whistling through the branches a few feet over him; but he never betrayed a sign of fear, only looked serious. He had fought Indians on the Plains, when he was a wealthy man and had his bull teams crossing them all Summer, but he had never been in so tight a place as this before. The circumstance most in our favor here was that each Indian was so intent on making his own concealment perfect that he necessarily commanded a very small range. The pause in this situation was certainly the most trying moment of the six hours' fighting we had done that morning. It seemed as if nothing was being done, and that nothing could be done. But something was. Mr. Gardner, Adams, and Shep Madera got forward and round an angle of the bluff, and there they discovered that there really was a sort of trail running up the indentation in the wall which we had observed from the valley below. Up this they climbed, leading their saddle mules, and reached the top. The first thought was to get a shot at the Indians below; but, as if everything was to be against us, they found that the parapet had a second bench, which made approach to the edge impossible. On the way down, Madera heard one of the Indians shoot, and saw the smoke from his gun about fifty yards to the left, and right above where we were. He waited till it cleared away, and was delighted to see the Indian cautiously raise his head and shoulders over the rock to see the effect of his shot. Shep let him have it on the instant, and down went Mr. Indian, either killed or wounded. Down below we heard the old breech-loader speak. Nothing could be seen, but we knew some one of our side had at last got a sight of the enemy, and the shot was echoed with a cheer. It was the first ray of hope in that trying half hour. In a few minutes Mr. Gardner and the others joined us, and, after a short consultation, he determined to abandon the packs as the only possible way of saving the lives of the party. It was clear that no mule carrying a pack could ever get up that trail. The packers received the order to "cut loose" with feelings which actually brought out tears. Had there been time everything would have been piled up and burned; as it was they went to work with knives, and cut everything from the backs of the mules in such a way that scarcely a whole rope, an unbroken package, an unsmashed can or box, or anything cutable or breakable was left. Four days' provisions were packed on the mules, all the scientific notes and memoranda were taken, and all the ammunition, and then we started up the trail, every man's immediate worldly possessions being on his back and in his saddle pockets. Each man led his mule and held his weapon, pistol or rifle, ready. That we should all get safely to the top very few expected. The loose animals were driven on, and, of course, being unencumbered, climbed the bluff without difficulty. At 1:30 the last man and last animal reached the top, and passing through the narrow fringe of piñon pine emerged on an apparently boundless plateau covered with sage-brush and dotted at intervals with clumps of pine timber. One long breath of relief we drew. Here, at any rate, we could see our enemies if they attempted to follow us. It was strange that during the whole time the cutting of the packs went on, and while we climbed the bluff after it, not a single shot was fired by the Indians, except one just as we reached the top. That was far in the valley below, and was evidently a signal shot. The only explanation is that the Indians must have vacated their position when they found that men were above them, and the flank shot probably completed the business, for a greater set of cowards it would be impossible to conceive. It brought tears to the eyes of some of us that such a horde of sneaking coyotes could do as much as they did, while we, lumbered up with heavy pack trains, could do so little. They had worked hard for their plunder, however, and a rich booty fell to them. In their famished eyes it must have seemed like the wealth of worlds.

Of the retreat from the valley to this place I shall only speak briefly. The point we struck for was the Mancus River, more than a hundred miles distant on an air line, and by the only route open to us, perhaps double that distance. Our main thought was for water on the way there. From 1:30 o'clock, when the party got on the plateau, they rode till 7:30 o'clock, when a little oozing spring was found, and a stop of an hour made for rest. We had seen the Indians following, but they evidently mistook the direction we were going in, and struck off to the left for some heavy timber. It is probable that water could be found there, and they thought we were making for it, and went to wait our approach. After resting an hour, we started again and rode till 10:45 that night, and on the way ran into another Indian encampment. They came after us full tilt, yelling and shouting; but to our intense surprise, they proved to be friendly, being some of Uhelay's Utes. At 4 next morning we were again in the saddle, and rode steadily till 8 in the evening. At sunset on Thursday following we reached the Mancus, and for the first time in five days drank of running water. During those days we had quenched a constantly-burning thirst in little stagnant pools of alkaline mud, and ate little beyond dough-cakes cooked in a frying-pan. The distance traveled in the retreat was 175 miles, over a desert plateau, cut through by innumerable broad cañons, most of them nearly one thousand feet deep. All these had to be headed or crossed. Friday we reached the supply camp at this place, fifteen miles from the Mancus, and met the surveying party under Mr. Holmes and Chittenden, who had come in the day before for provisions.

The loss sustained by the party in the fight was three mules killed and one lost, three others and a horse wounded, all the instruments, baggage, and personal property of the party abandoned. What we saved were the scientific records of the work done on the trip, all the mules except four, and our lives.

RAPID-TRANSIT DISCUSSION.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[We open our columns freely to the discussion of the proposed scheme for giving the City the benefits of rapid transit; but it must be distinctly understood that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

"CHEAP PLANS."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Rapid-transit Commission has fixed the routes. Next in order is to determine upon the plans. Semi-officially, much is said about "cheap plans." Our anxiety for rapid transit should not lead us to accept, nor the commission to adopt, any plan on the single consideration of cheapness, and perhaps one that would prove highly injurious to other interests, property, and public and private enjoyment of the streets. It is now currently reported that the plan referred to by the Commission as a modification of the Gilbert plan, and likely to be adopted, supports the superstructure and tracks over the centre of the streets and avenues by a double line of posts, about thirty feet apart, set in the roadway, just straddling the surface tracks, about 350 posts per mile. You will oblige and serve the public and property-holders on the proposed route by making inquiry as to this rumor before the commission has gone too far to recede.

ARGUS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1875.

A CARD FROM PRESIDENT COURTRIGHT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice an article on rapid transit in your paper this morning, saying that "The officers of the New-York Elevated Railway Company are generally gratified at the recognition accorded to that corporation by the Commissioners. President Courtright, in conversation with the reporter, said that there was perhaps, but one other respect in which the company would or could have wished for more liberty or concession, and that was in being permitted to make a connection with the Grand Central Railroad Depot, by way of Forty-second street." The reporter must have received this statement from some one else, or greatly misunderstood me. The company neither asked for, nor expected to make such connection from the west side. I also notice an error in your editorial of same date. You say "It will probably be found that in applying to the last Legislature for a renewal and confirmation of their charter, and in having that act signed after the Husted bill, the future operations of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company must be conducted under the restrictions of the general law." The bill of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company was signed the day before the Husted bill. Will you be kind enough to make the correction by inserting this, and oblige, Respectfully,

M. COURTRIGHT, President.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1875.

[Mr. Courtright correctly states the date of signature of the amended charter of his company, but the Governor's statement is nevertheless on record that he intended "its provisions should be controlled by the general law wherever the two are in conflict."]

OPPOSITION FROM THE THIRD AVENUE LINE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I suppose that the Rapid Transit Commissioners have done the best they could, considering the restrictions they labored under with regard to the concessions already accorded to the New-York and Gilbert Elevated Companies, and that it only now remains for them to select a plan which shall give satisfaction to the public at large. It is stated in some of the local papers that much opposition may be expected from the Third Avenue Company, and that they will use their utmost endeavor to defeat the efforts of the Commissioners and prevent the carrying out to a successful issue of the rapid transit problem so far as the Third avenue is concerned. This sounds reasonable, and nothing but what might be expected from such a remorseless corporation, for well they know that the capital would be forthcoming, and that a rapid transit road on the Third avenue would be a magnificent success. The public knowing this, it behooves them to rise up and assert their right to use the streets of the City for their convenience, and not calmly to submit to the arrogant dictation of this soulless corporation. It is also mentioned that many of the property-holders on Third avenue have presented petitions numerously signed, praying that it (Third avenue) may be exempted from such a service. The only reason for this, as I understand from many of the people resident along that route, is the apprehension that the Commissioners intend adopting the plan of a structure that will extend from curb to curb, thus, as it were, depriving them of their just claims and rights to the whole of the street, whereas were the centre portion only claimed, and a light, handsome roadway, resting on iron columns, constructed thereon, most of their objections would disappear. I should certainly, were I a property-owner on any of the avenues, protest loudly and earnestly against any such infringement, and it is to be hoped that the Commissioners will give their best attention to the selection of a plan that will insure economy of space, solidity of structure, and good taste in design.

In the curb-to-curb arrangement, the vista is as if one were under the unfinished roof of a railroad depot, and the iron limbs of the huge iron centipede were endeavoring to seize the whole avenue in their cold embrace, thus leaving the sidewalks (or alleys, as they would then be called) the only public property left. I am quite certain that most practical men will indorse me when I state that there cannot be built a structure of any kind reaching from curb to curb without intermediate supports that will be anything like as strong as one properly constructed and resting on iron columns, these columns to be placed directly under the weight to be carried, and that any departure from facts that are so self-evident will be to the detriment of the public, who will not be satisfied unless provided with the safest and best means of travel that modern science and art can supply.

The people have waited long and anxiously for rapid transit, and as they believe their hopes are about to be realized, they expect that now the routes are chosen, the failure or want of success ought not to be in the fact that the Commissioners have neglected to give that earnest attention to, and scrutiny in, the choice of a plan for the road, the importance of which is of more consequence than the selection of a route. In conclusion, I should like to be informed how it is to be with regard to the schedule of charges as set forth in the report of the Commissioners. Are the six cents charged on the horse cars at present to be increased to fifteen cents on the steam cars of the future, and if so, why so? Let the Commissioners think over it, remembering the enormous profits at present being derived by the Third Avenue Company.

I.

ENCROACHMENTS UPON THE PARK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will no doubt receive, during the next few days, many letters criticizing the various routes selected by the Rapid-transit Commissioners from persons whose interests are affected and whose representatives in the Board of Aldermen attempted on Monday to frustrate entirely the efforts of the commission.

In laying out any road for rapid travel, damage to somebody's property is inevitable, and in the case of elevated roads it seems that property-holders cannot obtain any recompense for their loss, which, of course, makes their opposition more bitter than it would otherwise be.

I wish in behalf, not of any set of land-owners, but as a citizen of New-York, a lover of the Park, and one who looks forward to the day when that beautiful pleasure-ground will be hedged around by the most magnificent dwellings in the world, to protest against what appears to me to be a serious mistake on the part of the Rapid-transit Commission.

In laying out the route for the New-York Elevated Railroad they have designated Ninth avenue as far as Ninety-second street, then Ninety-second street to Eighth avenue, then Eighth avenue, &c.

From Ninety-second street to One Hundred and Tenth street the Central Park is bounded by Eighth avenue, and on this portion of Eighth avenue are some of the finest building sites on the island. Before the commission decreed its destruction, this seemed to be the spot destined by nature and art for the most magnificent quarter of the Empire City. The ground is high, so that every window of houses erected on it would afford a charming view. From the lower windows the eye would range over the meadows, lakes, and miniature groves of the Park; higher up the view would be extended over the spires and houses east of the Park, across Hell Gate to the shores of Long Island; the view up and down the avenue would end on the one side with the circle at Fifty-ninth street, on the other it would be cut off by the arches of the High Bridge and the trees on the heights around it. It is now proposed to destroy nearly a mile of this magnificent avenue, this beautiful park front, by an elevated railroad. Trains will thunder by incessantly, between the houses and the bit of country before them, and it will be possible to see the rural beauties of the Park only across a sort of railroad on stilts.

The law creating the Rapid-transit Commission contained provisions for the protection of Fifth avenue, but our lawgivers seem to have forgotten

that there was a future before that portion of Eighth avenue between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets infinitely grander than the present of that street they were so careful to protect. The threatened ruin of Eighth avenue ought to draw from every citizen the same cry of indignation that would rise to protect Fifth avenue from desecration.

The surroundings of Madison square, or of any of the squares lower down, a few years ago, bear witness to the tendency of splendid mansions to gather about a park or square. That this fact was recognized, and the future of this avenue foreseen, former charters testify. The charter of the Gilbert Road, and of the New-York Elevated Road, kept them to Ninth avenue until they reached One Hundred and Tenth street, where they were permitted to turn off to Eighth avenue, thus merely touching the north-west corner of the Park.

But it is not alone those who desired to see Eighth avenue ornamented and the Park surrounded with beautiful mansions who have to lament this choice of the Commissioners. Every one who loves the Park, every owner of a horse capable of being frightened will by and by have cause to regret it. The proposed road will run within 200 feet of the Drive in the Park; at several points it will be as near or nearer some of the foot-paths, and for a part of the way will run along the face of a wall of rock that will make the whole neighborhood re-echo with its noise. It will cross two entrances to the Park, and will also pass over one of the sunken cross-roads.

As in the whole length of the Park there are only four of these sunken roads, it is easy to imagine what a stream of carts will, in a few years, pour in and out here under the track, to have their horses terrified by the rumbling monster overhead. Those who have watched the frightened horses in Greenwich street and Ninth avenue as a train passes along, will easily picture to themselves the effect on the spirited animals driven in the Park. Indeed, it is to be feared that the drive will be made practically impassable to carriages, and a turn around the Park will become more dangerous and quite as rare as a tour around the world. One great object and care of every lover of the Park has always been to keep it as rural as possible, and avoid every suggestion of the proximity of a great city. When this railroad is built, the rumble of its trains will invade some of the most retired and beautiful portions of the Park, and, by reason of its elevation, the trains always in view, will be the most prominent feature of the east side of the Park.

Why did not the Commissioners continue the road along the Ninth avenue until it had passed by the Park? Probably because the grade on Ninth avenue was a little heavier. The grade of Eighth avenue has been changed a good deal from its natural state, making the passage of the hills which lie in the way easier by it than by the Ninth avenue. But the grade on the Ninth-avenue is not insurmountable for an elevated road which could be easily carried over it, and the two charters previously mentioned show that engineers and projectors considered it practicable.

Any one who impartially considers the subject will see the objections to the proposed crossing to the Eighth avenue, below One Hundred and Tenth street.

It is to be hoped that the property-holders along the route, (who for once would deserve the sympathy and support of the public,) will, if they are allowed, exercise the voice intended to be given to them by the Constitution and the Rapid-transit act, but if they are given no voice in the matter that the Legislature will interpose to prevent the ruin of the finest building sites in the City, and to save our greatest park from irreparable injury.

RUS IN URBE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1875.

RAPID-TRANSIT ROUTES.

Rapid transit continues to be leading topic of discussion among up-town residents. The remaining question of the adoption of a plan was discussed widely yesterday. Although no authoritative statement could be got from any of the Commissioners, enough was gathered to warrant the statement that in all probability a plan for an elevated road would be chosen, that being more economical and more likely to be pleasing to the public than an underground road, and safer and less obstructive to travel than a surface road. The route selected shows that the Commissioners have followed the streets already laid out, and rejected the propositions to cut through blocks. This narrows the choice to three alternatives, and each one finds numerous advocates, while to each objections are urged. The road can be carried along the line of the curb-stones, supported by pillars, as the line now in operation through Greenwich street is built; or it can be built on supports erected along the roadway, (either on an arcade plan or on pillars;) or it can be supported by girders thrown across the street, between pillars erected on either side. It is urged in behalf of the first plan that it is simple and comparatively cheap, while it does not obstruct the travel in the street, and it is urged against it that the property along the street would be deteriorated by the passage of trains or single cars so near the windows as would be necessary on this plan, and that it is unpleasant for pedestrians to walk under a moving train. In regard to the second plan it is urged that these two objections incident to a line over the curbs would be avoided, and that the cost would be no more than by the first plan. The objection is urged that the obstruction to travel would be greater by this than by any other mode except a surface road, as the double line of pillars needed for a double-track road would be a serious obstruction even in the widest street. In regard to the third plan, that of transverse girders, the principal objection urged against it is its cost, as those who have proposed plans embracing this feature admit that it would cost from $100,000 to $150,000 a mile more than either of the others. In reply, however, it is said that by this plan the objections to the other plans will be avoided, and that by paying a greater price the City will get a vastly better road.

What decision the Commissioners will make between these conflicting plans remains doubtful, as they refuse to make public their opinions.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
15—Turner vs. See.
22—Colligan vs. Hudson.
67—Levy vs. Dinkerspil.
70—Murphy vs. Halstead.
95—Dudley vs. Spear.
102—Stroebel vs. Fitch.
104—Kurzman vs. Green, &c.
116—Brett vs. Day.
126—Guidet vs. Gilbert Elevated Railway.
127—Erie Railway Co. vs. Jay Gould.
128—Jones vs. Cox.
143—Matter of Guardian Savings Institution.
145—Gill vs. Guardian Savings Institution.
154—Falls vs. Kattell.
155—Whitlock vs. Waldren.
177—Salomon vs. Wilbur.
180—Adler vs. Wolf.

Nos.
193—Beringer vs. Schaefer.
197—Matter of Solomon Goldberg.
202—Petrie vs. Burchell.
203—Wheelock vs. The Mayor, &c.
204—Church of the Intercession vs. The Mayor.
212—Union Dime Savings Bank vs. Stoessel.
222—Smith vs. Burke.
229—Falls vs. Kattell.
233—Smith vs. Jardine.
239—Matter of Silberstein.
245—Matter of opening Lexington avenue.
254—Felder vs. Felder.
255—Clark vs. Van Loon.
256—Same vs. Same.
263—Dale vs. Howe.

MARINE COURT—PART I.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
— —Liebman vs. Martens.
4908—Carter vs. Beekman.
4695—Cohrt vs. Warwick.
4917—Pollard vs. The Mayor, &c.
469—Depple vs. Cohn.
3144—Gompertz vs. Kerron.
3145—Stewart vs. Thurber et al.
3147—O'Rourke et al. vs. Cooney.

Nos.
3152—Haggerty vs. Ralph et al.
3153—Fust et al. vs. Volkenning.
3154—Calkins vs. Pennington.
3155—Hopkins vs. Lawrence, impleaded.
3156—Brummer vs. Bird, et al.
3158—Carroll vs. Berudend.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Julia Moseby, robbery.
Thomas Dudley, robbery.
Robert Havin, burglary.
Donald Harris and Robert Gibbons, burglary.
John Cline, burglary.
Julius Rosenstrauss, grand larceny.
Alexander Thevenent, grand larceny.
Albert C. Eastbrook, grand larceny.
William Creighton, obscene literature.
Edward Murray, obscene literature.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Curtis.

Carpenter vs. Brand.—Motion for exemption, &c., granted.

Larned vs. Ogden et al.—Reference ordered.

Phelan vs. Kaufman.—There is no proof of service of notice of motion upon the plaintiff's attorney.

Deegan vs. Bleecker.—Allowance to plaintiff of $35.

Tuthil vs. Ceccarini.—Leave granted to serve an amended answer, on payment of plaintiff's costs of opposing motion.

By Judge Brady.

Paguelch vs. Paguelch.—Order granted confirming report of referee and granting decree of divorce to plaintiff.

Keely vs. Barton.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide event. Opinion.

Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company vs. Pierce.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide event. Opinion.

Thompson vs. Solomon.—Motion granted without costs. Opinion. Same vs. Same, No. 2. Same.

By Judge Lawrence.

Case and Amendments as Settled.—Bates vs. Cunningham; Schultz vs. Reeve; St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company vs. The Merchants' Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company; Remington & Sons vs. The Samana Bay Company, of Santo Domingo.

The Mayor, &c., vs. O'Donnell.—Order as settled.

Walsh vs. Mead.—The case as proposed does not conform to the stenographer's minutes, nor is it proposed by the amendments to insert the stenographer's minutes in the place of the parts of the case proposed to be stricken out. I shall not settle this case until I have a perfect copy of the stenographer's minutes before me, and wherever the case differs from these minutes it must be amended so as to conform to the minutes.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

By Chief Justice Daly.

Knapp vs. Campbell et al.—Motion denied. Opinion.

Edmond A. Vroome vs. Sarah Louisa Vroome.—Divorce granted to plaintiff.

George C. Holdridge vs. Mercia E. Holdridge.—Divorce granted to plaintiff.

Birch vs. Thompson.—Application of plaintiff denied.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 8.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$7,000 C. Pac. G. Bds.104½	1000 Lake Shore...... 57
800 Western Union.. 79⅜	100 do......b10. 56⅞
12 do.......... 79⅜	200 do.......... 56⅞
300 do.......... 79½	200 do......b5. 56¾
100 do.......c. 79½	2400 do.......... 56¾
500 do......s3. 79	2200 do......s3. 56¾
400 do.......... 79⅛	1100 do.......... 56⅞
100 do......s3. 79⅜	600 do.......... 57
400 do......b3. 79¼	700 do......s3. 57
400 do.......... 79¼	600 do.......... 57⅛
200 do.......... 79⅜	500 St. Paul......b3. 36
300 do......b3. 79½	100 do.......... 36⅛
1700 do.......... 79½	200 do.......... 36¼
1800 do.......... 79⅜	100 St. Paul Pref...... 64¼
100 Pacific Mail....s3. 37½	200 North-western... 39⅝
15 do.......... 37¾	100 do......b3. 39⅝
500 do.......... 37⅜	200 do......s3. 39½
200 do.......... 37½	200 do.......... 39½
200 Pacific R. of Mo. 47½	100 do.......c. 39⅜
400 Erie Railway.b3. 17	100 do.......... 39½
400 do.......... 17	100 do......s5. 39⅜
100 do......s5. 17	300 do......s60. 39
300 do......s3. 17⅛	100 do.......... 39½
700 do......b3. 17⅛	200 do......b3. 39½
2400 do.......... 17⅛	200 do......b3. 39⅝
5 Union Pacific.... 74	12 Toledo & Wabash. 6½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.....b. c.123⅛	$10,000 U. S. 5-20,R., '65.....b. c.118
1,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '64.....b. c.117½	3,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '67.....b. c.120½
5,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65.....b. c.118¾	2,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '68.....b. c.120⅞
1,000 do.......... 118¾	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, L. bs..102	200 West. Union.b. c. 79⅝
4,000 do..........102⅛	100 do......s3. 79½
1,000 N. J. C. Conv.109¾	1300 do.......... 79⅝
5,000 Chi. & Alt.1st.113	600 do.......... 79¾
5,000 M. & St. P. I. & M. D....... 82	200 do......b3. 79¾
	1000 do.......... 79¾
1,000 C. & N.W.Con. 99	200 do......s3. 79¾
1,000 M. & St. Paul, H. & D. Div.. 79¾	2100 do.......... 79⅞
	1500 do......b3. 80
2,000 D.,L.& W.2d.c.109½	700 do.......... 80
3,000 C. & N. W. C. C. G. bs.b.e. 87⅞	1600 do.......... 79⅞
	1400 do.......... 79¾
1,000 do.......... 87⅞	200 do.......... 79⅝
3,000 do.......... 87¾	600 do.......... 79¾
2,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, S. & Jo. B.... 92¾	200 do......s3. 78¾
	200 do......b3. 79⅞
1,000 Mich. C. 8s. .116	200 do.......... 79⅞
3,000 C. P. Gold bs..104½	700 do......s3. 79⅞
3,000 do..........104⅝	1300 do......b3. 80
15,000 do......b3.105	1400 do.......... 80
10,000 Chi., R. I. & P. 7s.....b. c.110	100 do.......c. 80
	80 N. Y. C. & H..b. c.104⅞
3,000 D.&H.R.bs.'84.110	100 do......b3 105
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st..103½	100 do..........105
5,000 do..........103⅜	50 Un. Pac......b. c. 73⅜
3,000 do..........103¼	50 do.......... 73¾
5,000 do......b3.103½	1800 L. S. & M. So..b. c. 57⅛
8,000 U. Pac. S. F.... 93¾	200 do......s3. 57
2,000 do.......... 93⅞	700 do.......... 57
6 Fourth Nat. Bk... 98	900 do.......... 56⅞
10 Imp.&Traders'Bk.205	500 do......b3. 57
8 Tradesmen's Bk.142	600 do.......... 56⅞
100 Cons. Coal...b. c. 48¾	100 do......s3. 56¾
100 do.......... 49	100 do.......... 56⅞
100 Quick. M. Co.b.c. 15⅞	400 do.......... 56⅞
200 A. & P.T.b.c.b30. 20½	200 do......s3. 56⅞
50 do.......... 20¼	500 do.......c. 57
200 do.......... 20½	100 do......s5. 56⅞
600 P. M. S. S.b.c.b3. 37⅝	1200 Ch. & N. W...b. c. 39¾
1500 do......s3. 37½	100 do.......c. 39¾
800 do.......... 37⅜	500 do......s3. 39¾
700 do......b3. 37½	400 do......b3. 39⅝
200 do......s3. 37⅜	300 do......b3. 39¾
400 do......b3. 37½	100 do.......... 39¾
20 American Ex...... 59⅝	600 do.......... 39⅞
15 Ill. Cen......b. c. 98	200 C., & N. W.Pf.b.c. 55¼
100 do.......... 97½	100 do.......... 55⅜
100 Ch.& R. I.b.c.b3.108	5 N. J. Central.b.c.110¼
200 Erie R'way..b. c. 17¼	200 do..........110½
300 do......s3. 17¼	100 C., M. & St. P..b. c. 36⅜
500 do.......... 73⅜	200 do.......... 36½
300 do......s3. 17⅜	200 do.......... 36¼
1700 do......b3. 17½	100 do.......c. 36¼
800 do.......... 17½	400 do.......... 36⅜
400 do.......... 17⅜	400 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 64¼
300 do......b3. 17⅜	400 do.......... 64⅛
200 do.......... 17½	600 Del., L. & W.b.c.121
300 do.......... 17⅝	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 47⅜
300 do......s3. 17⅝	100 do......b3. 47⅝
52 Cle. & P. G'd.b. c. 90	500 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 19¼
100 Atl. & P. Pf...b. c. 12¼	100 do.......... 19⅜
50 Mich. Cen...b. c. 61¾	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$2,500 U. S. C. 5s'81.117⅝	500 Erie Railway..... 17⅝
3,000 Tenn. 6s old... 51¾	400 do......b3. 17¾
5,000 H. & St.Jo.Ssc. 80	500 do.......... 17¾
5,000 Cen. Pac. Cal. & Or. branch.. 90	100 do......s5. 17¾
	20 do.......... 18
10,000 do.......... 90¼	900 do.......... 17¾
1,000 C., Bur.&Q.8s.114½	800 do.......... 17⅞
200 A. & P. Tel....... 20½	600 do......b3. 17¾
100 West. Union....c. 79⅞	600 do.......... 17⅝
1000 do.......... 79⅞	300 Union Pacific..... 73¼
600 do.......... 79¾	300 Lake Shore....c. 56⅞
400 do......s3. 79¾	100 do.......... 56⅞
300 Pacific Mail...s3. 37½	100 do......s3. 56¾
100 do.......... 37½	1000 do.......... 56¾
200 do......s3. 37⅜	100 North-west'n Pf.. 55⅛
700 do.......... 37⅜	100 St. Paul Pref..... 64¼
17 Morris & Essex..102¾	100 do.......... 64

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$500 U. S. 6s C. '81..123⅜	1,500 U. S. 5-20 C. '67 ....b. c.120¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s L. bds.102	400 L. S. &Mo.So..b. c. 56⅞
1,000 Tenn. 6s New series.....b. c. 50½	100 do.......... 56⅞
	100 do......s3. 56¾
12,000 N. J. Cen.1sts.110¾	100 do.......c. 56⅞
5,000 Al. & Sus. 1st.111	100 do.......... 57
1,000 O. & M. C. bds. 91	1300 do......s3. 57
10,000 M. & E. 7s'71.107½	200 do.......... 57
5,000 G. & Chic. 1st.106	300 do.......... 57⅛
5,000 U. Pac S.F.bds. 94	1300 do.......... 57
10 Bank of Republic. 95	100 Mich. Cen...b. c. 62
100 West. U. Tel..b. c. 79⅞	100 Chi. & N. W...b. c. 39¾
800 do.......... 80	300 do.......... 39⅞
4700 do.......... 80⅛	100 do......b3. 39⅞
400 do......b3. 80⅛	50 N. J. Cen....b. c. 110½
200 do......s3. 80⅛	100 Chi. & R. I...b. c.108
3200 do.......... 80	50 do..........108¼
100 do......b3. 80	100 C.M.&St.P.b.c.b3. 36½
800 do.......... 79⅞	200 do.......... 36½
200 P. M. S. S. Co.b. c. 37⅜	100 do.......... 36⅜
100 do......s3. 37⅜	300 Chic., Mil. & St. P. Pf......b. c..b3. 64
100 do......b3. 37½	
100 do.......... 37⅜	200 do.......... 64
1000 ErieRailway.b.c. 17⅝	200 do......b3. 64⅛
200 do......s3. 17⅝	100 Tol.,W.&W..b. c. 6⅛
900 do.......... 17¾	100 Del., Lac. & W...120¾
200 do......b3. 17¼	62 do........b. c.121
2000 do.......... 17⅞	400 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 19¼
1000 do......b3. 18	100 do......s3. 19¼
10 do.......... 18	100 H.&St.Jo.b.c. b3. 23
100 N. Y. C.&H.R.b. c.105¼	200 do.......... 23
100 do......s60.103¾	100 do......b3. 23¼
50 Cleve. & Pitts. g. 90¼	100 P.R.of Mo.b. c. b3. 47⅛

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

15000 N.W.c.c.g.b.b3. 87⅞	600 Lake Shore..... 57
20 Del. & Hud.......120¾	100 do......s3. 57
100 A. & P. Tel...b3.. 21	700 do.......... 57⅛
1900 Western Union. 79⅞	800 do......b3. 57¼
500 do......b3. 79¾	100 do.......... 57¼
1200 do.......... 79⅞	800 do.......... 57⅜
1400 do.......... 80	200 do......s3. 57¼
900 do......b3. 80	600 North-western.... 39⅞
1000 do.......... 80⅛	100 do......b3. 40
300 do......b3. 80¼	1100 do.......... 40
400 Erie Railway.s3. 17⅞	500 do......s60. 39½
900 do.......... 17⅞	200 do.......... 40⅛
500 do......b3. 18	100 North-west'n Pf.. 55
1400 do.......... 18	100 do.......... 55¼
2100 do......b3. 18⅛	50 Rock Island..... 107⅞
200 do.......... 18⅛	200 St. Paul.......... 36⅜
300 do......b3. 18¼	100 do.......... 36½
600 do.......... 18¼	600 do.......... 36⅝
250 do.......... 18⅛	200 do.......... 36¾
100 Erie Preferred.... 36	100 St. Paul Pref..... 64⅛
100 Pacific Mail...... 37⅜	100 Tol. & Wab....... 6¼
200 do.......... 37½	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 23¼
100 C. C. C. & Ind.... 52½	22 N. Y., N. H. & H.143

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8—P. M.

The dealings on the Stock Exchange today developed a tone of firmness to which the market has for some time been a stranger, and several of the active speculative shares recorded an advance ranging from ½ to 1¼ ₩ cent. Western Union was conspicuous in the improvement, advancing on a large business to 80¼, and remaining firm at the close. The Western railroad stocks were strong, Northwestern advancing to 40⅛, and St. Paul to 36¾, with a slight reaction at the close. Pacific Mail was firm at 37⅜@37⅝. There was an active speculation in Erie, and the price rose to 18¼, in sympathy with an advance in London. The bear movement in Lake Shore seems about ended, the fluctuations in the stock to-day having been insignificant and the extreme quotations being 56⅞@57⅜.

There was no perceptible change in the money market to-day, and the supply of money was abundant at 1½ to 2½ ₩ cent. on call, the closing transactions having been 1½@2 ₩ cent. Prime mercantile paper was active at 5 to 6 ₩ cent. The national bank notes received for redemption at Washington to-day amounted to $600,000.

The foreign advices reported the withdrawal of £185,000 sterling from the Bank of England on balance; but discounts in the open market are even still easier than of late, the rate being down to 1½ ₩ cent., while money at the Stock Exchange is accessible on Government securities at 1 ₩ cent. The market for securities was dull, with prices about steady. Consols for money closed at 94½@94⅝; do. account, 94⅝@94 11-16; old 1865s, 106¼@106½; 1867s, 108¼@108⅜; 10-40s, 105¼@105½; new 5s, 105¼, and Erie, 15⅜@15⅝. The Sterling Exchange market was heavy and lower, with a further reduction in the asking rates for prime bankers' bills to $4 84 for sixty days, and $4 87 for demand. Sales were made as low as $4 83@$4 83½ and $4 86@$4 86½, with documentary commercial bills offered as low as $4 80. The decline failed to stimulate new business, remitters holding aloof in consequence of the fears of a greater "squeeze" in cash gold. The fact that the export movement of domestic products shows signs of becoming active, and the belief that a considerable amount of bills will shortly be made against shipments of cotton, also had a tendency to depress the market. The gold market opened quiet at 114⅞@115, but soon displayed strength and advanced to 115¼. Gold loans remained at 6 ₩ cent. per annum to 1-32 ₩ diem for use early in the day; but afterward borrowers supplied their wants at 2@3 ₩ cent. per annum. Some loans were also made flat. The Treasury will sell $500,000 gold to-morrow. The transfers of gold to California yesterday and to-day footed up only $550,000, instead of $600,000, as reported from Washington for yesterday alone.

Government bonds were firm and the transactions were generally at full prices. In railroad mortgages the dealings were well distributed, although the Pacific issues continue to lead in point of activity. Sales of Centrals were made at 104½@105, of Union firsts at 103¼@103½, and of Sinking funds at 93¾@94, the latter closing at the highest price. Central Pacific, San Joaquin Branch, rose to 92¾, and Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific 7s to 110. Chicago and North-western Consolidated Coupon Gold bonds were firm at 87¾@88. In State bonds, Missouri Long 6s advanced to 102⅛. Tennessees sold at 51¾ for old and 50½ for new series.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1875.

Gold receipts	$630,940 00
Gold payments	988,999 30
Gold balance	36,638,625 42
Currency receipts	267,954 39
Currency payments	792,684 64
Currency balance	60,039,456 34
Customs	471,000 00
Canceled coin certificates sent to Washington	775,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—SEPT. 8.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
American Gold	115	115¼
U. S. 5s, 1881, coupon	117⅝	117⅝
U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862	117¼	117¼
U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1867	120½	120½
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84@$4 84½	$4 83@$4 83½
New-York Central	104⅝	105
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅞	108
Pacific Mail	37⅝	37½
St. Paul Common	36¼	36¾
St. Paul Preferred	64	64⅛
Western Union	78⅞	80⅛
Union Pacific	73⅛	73¼
Lake Shore	57⅛	57¼
Toledo and Wabash	6⅛	6⅛
North-western Common	39⅛	40⅛
North-western Preferred	55	55½
Del., Lack. and Western	120	120⅞
New-Jersey Central	110	110½
Panama	136	136¼
Erie	16⅞	18¼
Ohio and Mississippi	19⅛	19¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	4¼	4¼
Harlem	131	131

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	123¼	123⅜	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	118⅝	118⅞
6s, 1881, r.	121	121¼	5-20s, 1867, r.	120½	120¾
6s, 1881, c.	123⅛	123¼	5-20s, 1867, c.	120½	120⅝
5-20s, 1862, r.	117¼	117¾	5-20s, 1868, r.	120¾	121
5-20s, 1862, c.	117¼	117¾	5-20s, 1868, c.	120⅞	121
5-20s, 1864, r.	117¼	117¾	10-40s, r.	116⅜	116½
5-20s, 1864, c.	117⅝	117⅞	10-40s, c.	117¼	117⅜
5-20s, 1865, r.	118	118½	5s, 1881, r.	117⅜	117⅝
5-20s, 1865 c.	118½	119	5s, 1881, c.	117⅝	117⅞
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	118⅝	118⅞			

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	105¼	104¾	420
Erie	18¼	17	24,800
Erie Preferred	38	36	100
Lake Shore	57⅜	56¾	25,200
North-western	40⅛	39⅜	8,000
North-western Preferred	55½	55¼	600
Rock Island	108	108	300
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36¾	36	3,300
Mil. and St. Paul Pref.	64¼	64	2,000
Pittsburg	90¼	90¼	100
Del., Lack. & Western	121	120¾	762
New-Jersey Central	110½	110½	250
Michigan Central	62	61⅞	150
Illinois Central	97½	97½	115
Union Pacific	73⅜	73¼	450
Consolidated Coal	49	48¾	200
C., C., C. and I.	52½	52¼	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	23¼	23	500
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	12¼	12¼	100
Ohio and Mississippi	19¼	19¼	1,100
Missouri Pacific	47½	47⅜	430
Western Union	80¼	79	41,400
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	21	20½	750
Pacific Mail	37⅝	37⅜	6,400
Quicksilver	15⅞	15⅞	100
Total sales			117,737

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $60,000 for interest and $28,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$33,375,000
Gold balance	1,157,330
Currency balances	1,389,625

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$54,497,006
Currency balances	3,903,337
Gold exchanges	2,530,583
Gold balances	736,010

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	14	Lead, pigs	12,626
Beans, bbls.	178	Moss, bales	90
Bees-wax, pks.	6	Leather, sides	9,147
Broom-corn, bale	1	Rice, pks.	631
Flour, bbls.	9,160	Resin, bbls.	388
Meal, bbls.	700	Tar, bbls.	10
Meal, bags	470	Sugar, bbls.	388
Wheat, bushels	85,000	Pork, pks.	125
Corn, bushels	84,600	Cut-meats, pks.	475
Oats, bushels	26,100	Lard, tcs.	1,200
Rye, bushels	50	Butter, pks.	2,345
Malt, bushels	12,876	Cheese, pks.	5,202
Barley, bushels	9,655	Stearine, pks.	50
Grass-seed, bags	180	Tea, pks.	10
Cotton, bales	1,129	Tallow, pks.	49
Dried Fruit, pks.	186	Tobacco, hhds.	330
Eggs, bbls.	1,890	Tobacco, pks.	1,092
Hops, bales	110	Wool, bales	1,528
Hides, No.	11,925	Whisky, bbls.	171
Hides, bales	606		

COTTON—For early deliveries there has been less inquiry, with prices easier: Low Middling and above are reduced 1-16c.; Strict Good Ordinary and below reduced ⅛c. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 845 bales, (of which 355 bales were on last evening,) including 845 bales to spinners. Future deliveries opened weak, selling 1-16c.@3-32c. lower, closing barely steady. ....Sales have been reported since our last of 29,900 bales, (of which 3,600 bales were on last evening, and 25,200 bales were to-day,) with 1,100 bales more at the calls, on basis of Middling, with September options closing at 13 15-32c.; October, 13⅛c.@13 5-16c.; November, 13 1-32c.@13 1-16c.; December, 13 1-32c.@13 1-16c.; January, 13 3-32c.@13 3-16c.; February, 13 11-32c.@13⅜c.; March, 13 17-32c.; April, 13¾c.; May, 13 15-16c.@13 31-32c.; June, 14 3-32c.@14⅛c.; July, 14¼c.@14 9-32c.; August, 14 13-32c.@14 15-32c. ₩ lb.

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12	12	12⅛	12
Strict Ordinary	12½	12½	12⅝	12½
Good Ordinary	13	13	13¼	13⅛
Strict Good Ord.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	13½
Low Middling	14	14⅛	14⅜	14¼
Strict Low Mid.	14 5-16	14 7-16	14 11-16	14 9-16
Middling	14 9-16	14 11-16	14 15-16	14 13-16
Good Middling	14 15-16	15 1-16	15 5-16	15 3-16
Strict Good Mid.	15 7-16	15 9-16	15 13-16	15 13-16
Middling Fair	15 15-16	16 1-16	16 5-16	16 3-16
Fair	16 15-16	17 1-16	17 5-16	17 3-16

STAINED.

Good Ordinary	12	Low Middling	13¼
Strict Good Ordinary	12⅝	Middling	13 11-16

COFFEE—Rio has been neglected and nominal. A lot of 274 bags, ₩ Memnon, has been taken out of stock.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offered rather more freely, and generally quoted weaker in price—in instances, 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl. lower, with a moderate demand noted, partly for export. Minnesota Extras have been held above the views of buyers, and have been quiet....The sales since our last have been 13,400 bbls. of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 Flour at $4 10@$4 75; poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 55, chiefly at $5 30@$5 55; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 60@$6, chiefly at $5 85@$5 90; good to very fancy do., $6@$6 40; City Mills Extra, $5 85@$7, mostly at $6 35@$6 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 60@$6, mainly at $5 65@$5 85; good to fancy do., $6@$6 40, mostly at $6 10@$6 35; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $5 60@$6 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, plain, $6 50@$8, mainly $7@$7 75, and patent at $7 50@$9 50, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 4,900 bbls. shipping Extras at current quotations....Southern Flour dull and a shade easier. Sales, 700 bbls....Rye Flour quoted about steady on sales of 430 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$5 65 for superfine....Corn-meal dull and unchanged. Sales, equal to 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted heavy and generally 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, on a moderate movement, mostly in No. 2 Chicago, mainly for shipment, though in part for milling, closing rather steadier. Winter Wheat dull and somewhat unsettled. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 136,000 bushels at $1 30 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 35 for hard Minnesota Spring, (car lots,) with prime No. 1 Minnesota (full loads) quoted at $1 40 asked, afloat, and $1 35 bid, in store; $1 27@$1 28 for very good to choice No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 23@$1 26 for soft do., mostly at $1 25, afloat; $1 52 for new White Southern, (about 700 bushels,) and within the previous range, nominally, for Red, Amber, and White Western....Corn has been more active and, toward the close, quoted stronger in price. The export inquiry has been livelier; some speculative bidding was reported for strictly prime near the close. Sales have been reported of 186,000 bushels at 73½c.@74½c. for sailing vessel new Mixed Western, afloat, closing with 74c. bid for good; 76c.@78½c. for choice to fancy do., in store and afloat; 70c.@73½c. for ordinary to choice steamer do. do., mainly at 72c.@73c., afloat, closing with 73c. bid for prime; 76c.@78½c. for new Yellow Western, the latter for choice; and 63c.@69c. for damaged and warm new Mixed Western, afloat....Rye nominally as last quoted....Barley in rather more demand on the basis of yesterday's quotation, but with higher rates asked. The sale of 10,000 bushels prime six-rowed State Barley at $1 15 ₩ bushel mentioned in our last, should have read as for delivery within the first ten days of October....Of Barley Malt, 3,000 bushels Canada sold at $1 47, three months' credit....Oats have been quite active and quoted firm for prime to choice, which have been offered reservedly, while other qualities have been unsettled. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 92,000 bushels at 58c. for prime old Mixed Chicago, delivered from store; 53c.@55½c. for unsound to very choice new White Western, mainly 50c.@55½c. for about good to very choice, and 40c.@48c. for inferior to fair, car lots; 37c. for new Black Western; 33c.@50c. for unsound to strictly choice new Mixed Western, mostly at 48c.@49c. for about fair to prime, and 38c.@43c. for very inferior to ordinary, car lots—the latter rate for Missouri; 48c.@53c. for new White State. Prime No. 2 Chicago Oats, October option, quoted at 47c. bid, and 48c. asked.... Hay, Straw, and Feed without change of moment.

HEMP—Sales, 2,500 bales Jute Butts on private terms.

HIDES—Have been quiet. Sales, 1,200 Matamoras, 120 Wet-salted Texas, and 400 Dry-salted do. on private terms.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet and nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Quiet generally; quotations essentially unchanged. Sales, 1,000 bbls. Strained Resin at $1 70 ₩ 280 lb.; and 125 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 31¾c., for merchantable, ₩ gallon; also sales of 1,150 bbls. Strained Resin at $1 65.

PETROLEUM—Dull and quoted lower in price.... Crude has been quoted 5¾c.@5⅞c., in bulk, for early delivery, and 9⅝c.@9¾c., in shipping order....Refined has been quoted for early delivery at 11⅞c.@12c....Refined, in cases, at 16½c.@17½c....Naphtha, 10½c., for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted at 11⅝c.@11¾c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 11⅝c.@11¾c. ₩ gallon. Sales, 1,500 bbls. Crude, in bulk, at 5¾c., and 2,000 bbls. Refined at 12c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been pressed for sale, and prices closed about 40c. ₩ bbl. lower, on a light movement. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 150 bbls. Western Mess at $21 10; 50 bbls. choice at $21 50; Prime Mess at $19 25; and Extra Prime at $16@$16 25 for inspected....For forward delivery sales have been made of 3,000 bbls. Western Mess, October options, at $20 70@$20 85, closing at $20 70@$20 75 ₩ bbl., and 750 bbls. for September, at $20 80@$20 85, closing at $20 70@$20 75....Dressed Hogs have been inactive, with City at 10c.@10⅝c. for heavy to very light....Cut-meats have been quiet, and essentially unchanged. ....Of Bacon, 55 bxs. City Long Clear sold at 13c....Lard has been weak and dull. Sales have been reported of 250 tcs. Western Steam at 13⅛c.; 50 tcs. choice new do., at 13½c.; 150 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 13⅜c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 City at 13c.; 300 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at 14c. ₩ lb....And for forward delivery sales have been made of 2,750 tcs. Western Steam, October option, at 13½c.@13 9-16c., closing at 13½c., with seller the remainder of the year, quoted at 12⅝c., and 250 tcs., September, at 13⅜c. ₩ lb....Beef unchanged....Sales 50 tcs. Extra India Mess, City, at $29....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs unaltered.

SUGARS—Raw have been in fair demand with prices firm. Sales add up 1,731 hhds., 2,100 bags, and 156 bxs. including 320 hhds Martinique at 7⅝c.@7¾c.; 47 hhds. Centrifugal at 9¼c.; 1,306 hhds. Cuba at 7¾c.@8⅛c.; 63 hhds. and 564 bxs. Molasses Sugars, 7¾c.; 856 bxs. clayed at 8⅝c., and 2,100 bags Brazils at 7⅜c. Refined have been without change.

SEEDS—A sale of 5,000 bags Linseed has been made at $2, gold.

TALLOW—Has been quoted firmer, with good to choice quoted at 9½c.@9⅝c. Sales, 90,000 lb.... Stearine dull at 15½c.@15¾c. for prime to choice Western.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 22; sales, 100 bbls. And of Alcohol, 180 bbls. reported sold at $1 20½ ₩ proof gallon.

FREIGHTS—The general movement has been comparatively tame, and rates have shown rather less firmness, particularly for Grain room, for early shipments....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 7½d.@8d.; 16,000 bushels do. (relet room) at 7½d.@8d. ₩ bushel; 1,650 pks. Provisions at 25s.@30s. ₩ ton....For Hull, by steam, 32,000 bushels Corn at 8d. ₩ bushel ....For Glasgow, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 9d.@9½d. ₩ bushel ...For Cork and orders, a British bark, 884 tons, hence, with equal to about 6,000 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) at 5s. 3d. ₩ quarter, and a vessel (rumored) hence with about 2,700 quarters do. at 6s. 3d....For Belfast, a Norwegian bark, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore at 6s. ₩ quarter....For Havre, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, reported at 17c., gold, ₩ bushel; also, a British bark, hence, with about 4,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 4s. 3d. ₩ bbl....For Rotterdam, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, reported at 5d. ₩ bushel....For Buenos Ayres or Montevideo, a French bark, 233 tons, hence, with general cargo, at 18c. ₩ cubic foot.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1875.

With moderate receipts (2,070 head) yesterday and to-day, the trade in Beef Cattle was fair, and prices were a shade stronger than at the close on Monday. Very poor to strictly prime native Steers were taken by wholesale slaughterers at from 9c. ₩ lb., to dress 55 lb. to the gross cwt., up to 13c. ₩ lb., to dress 58 lb., and common to fair Texas and Cherokee Cattle were sold at 8c.@9c. ₩ lb., to dress 54 to 56 lb. A few fresh Milch Cows were sold at former prices, or $50@$75 each, Calf included. The 850 Calves received yesterday and to-day, part milk-fed Veals, and part grassers, had a moderate sale at 6c.@10c. ₩ lb. for poorest to best Veals, and at $5@$9 ₩ head for poor to good grassers. The better feeling noted on Monday in the market for Sheep and Lambs was especially marked to-day, and with 2,368 head received yesterday, and 3,321 heads to-day, trade was brisk at full prices, or 4½c.@6½c. ₩ lb. for Sheep, and 6c.@8c. ₩ lb. for Lambs; a few extra and fancy Lambs going to 8¼c.@8½c. Of the 51 car-loads, or 6,000 Hogs, received yesterday and to-day, none were for sale alive, but a few fair to good corn-fed could have been sold at 8¼c.@8⅜c. ₩ lb., live weight. Dressed Hogs fell off a fraction in price, and closed weak to-day at 10c.@10⅝c. ₩ lb., the outside figure for light weights.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold on his own account 123 Illinois Steers, 7½ cwt. average, at 12c.@13c. ₩ lb., to dress 57 lb.; 45 do., 7¾ cwt., at from 12c., to dress 57 lb., and 50c. ₩ head added, up to 12¼c., to dress 57 lb., and $1 ₩ head added; 48 do., 7½ cwt., at 12½c., to dress 57 lb.; 50 do., strong 7¼ cwt., at 11¾c.@12c., to dress 57 lb.; 51 do., scant 7½ cwt., at 11¾c.@12c., to dress 57 lb.; 137 do. strong 6¾ cwt., at 11¼c., to dress 56 lb. Ulery & Cary sold for Goff Brothers 119 Kentucky Steers, 8 cwt. average, at 12½c.@13c. ₩ lb., to dress 57 to 58 lb. to the gross cwt. Coon & Thompson sold on their own account 50 Illinois Steers, 7 cwt. average, at 11½c. ₩ lb., to dress 57 lb. to the gross cwt.; 34 do., 6 cwt., at 11¼c., to dress 56 lb., and 18 do., 5¾ cwt., at 10½c., to dress 56 lb.

At Harsimus Cove—Martin Fuller & Co. sold 120 Texan Steers, 4¾ cwt. average, at 8c. ₩ lb., to dress 54 lb. to the gross cwt.; 78 do., 5¼ cwt., at 8¾c., to dress 55 lb., and 38 Missouri do., 6¼ cwt., at 11c., to dress 56 lb. M. Goldsmith sold for Kahn & Brown, 78 Ohio Steers, 7 to 7¾ cwt., at 12c.@12¾c. ₩ lb., to dress 57 to 58 lb. to the gross cwt.; for L. Rothschild, 103 Missouri Steers, 6½ to 7 cwt., at 10¾c.@11½c., to dress 56 to 57 lb.; 36 Texan do., 4¾ to 5½ cwt., at 8½c.@9c., to dress 55 lb.; for Saddler & Co., 19 Illinois Steers, 5¾ cwt., at 10½c., to dress 56 lb.; Coney & McPherson sold 37 Missouri Steers, 5¾ cwt. average, at 10¼c. ₩ lb., to dress 56 lb. to the gross cwt., and 140 Texan do., scant 5 cwt., at 8½c.@9c., to dress 55 lb.; Charles Kahn sold to Kahn & Brown, 18 Kentucky Steers, 6½ cwt. average, at 11½c. ₩ lb., to dress 57 lb. to the gross cwt.; 18 do., 5¾ cwt., at 10½c., to dress 56 lb., and 78 Ohio do., 7 cwt., at 12½c., to dress 57 lb. M. Lauterbach sold for Morris, Waixels & Co., 39 Texans, 5¼ cwt. average, at 9c. ₩ lb., to dress 55 lb. to the gross cwt., and 37 do., 5¼ cwt., at 9c., to dress 56 lb. D. Waixel sold for Morris, Waixels & Co., 32 Illinois Steers, 6¾ cwt., at 11¼c. ₩ lb., to dress 56 lb. to the gross cwt.; 39 do., 6 cwt., at 10½c., to dress 56 lb.; 14 do., 6 cwt., at 10½c., to dress 56 lb., and 60 do., 7½ cwt., at 12¾c.@13c., to dress 57 to 58 lb. George Toffey sold for Morris, Waxiels & Co., 107 Texans, 5¼ cwt. average, at 8c. ₩ lb., to dress 55 lb. to the gross cwt. F. Samuels sold for Morris, Waxiels & Co., 130 Colorado Steers, strong 6 cwt., at 10½c. ₩ lb., to dress 56 lb. to the gross cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 212 Kentucky Lambs, 66 lb. average, at 7⅝c. ₩ lb.; 60 do., 69 lb., at 7⅝c.; 74 do., 60 lb., at 6⅝c.; 147 Kentucky Sheep, 98 lb., at 6c., and 138 do., 85 lb., at 5¾c. Kase & Pidcock sold 40 Pennsylvania Lambs, 59 lb. average, at 7½c. ₩ lb.; 204 Kentucky do., 63 lb., 7½c.; 91 State do., 61 lb., at 7¾c.; 29 Ohio Sheep, 91½ lb., at 6½c.; 231 do., 83 lb., at $6 31¼ ₩ 100 lb.; 53 Pennsylvania do., 113 lb., at 6½c.; 14 Kentucky do., 92 lb., at 6c.

At Forty-eighth Street—James Kirby sold 166 State Lambs, 62 lb. average, at 7¾c. ₩ lb.; 51 do., 67 lb., at 8c.; 28 do., 55 lb., at 7½c. Hume & Elliott sold 220 State Sheep, 100 lb. average, at 6c. ₩ lb.; 74 do., 108 lb., at 6½c.; 309 State Lambs, 75 lb., at 8c.; 49 Canada Lambs, 64 lb., at 7½c., and 43 State Lambs, 64 lb., at 7¾c. S. M. McGraw sold 112 State Lambs, 66 lb. average, at 7¾c. ₩ lb.; 55 State Lambs, 56 lb., at 7¼c.

RECEIPTS FOR TWO DAYS.

At Sixtieth street: 744 Beeves, 8 Milch Cows, 220 Calves, and 75 Sheep and Lambs.

At Forty-eighth street: 19 Milch Cows, 729 Calves, and 3,639 Sheep and Lambs.

At Fortieth street: 4,178 Hogs.

At Jersey City: 1,227 Beeves, 42 Calves, 2,050 Sheep and Lambs, and 1,824 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 459 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,211 head, or 483 cars, of which 263 cars were through consignments, the balance being on sale here, against 418 cars for the same time last week, and 539 cars for the same week last year. The market was more active and feeling better: common Cattle a shade higher than yesterday; good Cattle, ⅛c.@¼c. off from last week's quotations; the sales comprise about 1,900 head since last report. Sales of Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,050 to 1,117 to 1,280 lb. at $4 25@$4 87½@$5 87½; Cherokee and Texas Steers, ranging from 867 to 1,054 lb., at $3 50@$4 37½; Iowa Steers, ranging from 963 to 1,140 lb., at $4@$5 12½; Illinois Steers, ranging from 725 to 1,060 to 1,224 lb., at $4 30@$4 75@$5 15; Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,202 to 1,256 lb., at $5 40@$6 18¾. Cows and Heifers at $3 62½@$4 25, according to quality of the offerings. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 6,000 head, all Lambs, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,600 head, against 7,800 head for the same time last week, and 21,600 head for the same time last year. The market was active, all the offerings finding ready sale; prices for good Sheep a shade advance on last week's quotations; common quality at weak last week's prices; Lambs dull and ¼c.@⅜c. off; 700 head of Sheep and Lambs disposed of since our last report; 2,400 head of Lambs for Brighton market, and 1,800 head of Lambs for the Eastern trade; the majority of the Sheep disposed of for Eastern markets; sales of Michigan Sheep, ranging from 75 to 90 lb., at $4 75@$5 12½; Illinois Sheep, ranging from 71 to 80 lb., at $3 75@$4 75; Indiana Sheep, ranging from 71 to 80 lb., at $3 75@$4 25; Canada Lambs at $6 12½@$6 35@$6 50@$6 70, according to quality; average weight and price, 70 to 75 lb., at $6 50; Canada Sheep at prices averaging $5 25. Hogs—Receipts, 2,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,000 head, against 8,000 head for the same time last week, and 11,500 head for the corresponding time last year. The market opened active for all good classes of stock, dull and slow for common; the sales comprise about 1,000 head of all kinds; quoted: Yorkers, grass-fed, at $7@$7 25; corn-fed at $7 40@$7 60; heavy Hogs at $8@$8 25; 4 cars of grassers remain in the yards unsold; demand light.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500 head; shipping grades dull; others fairly active, but easy; sales, Cows and Heifers, $3 45@$3 62½; Texans, $2 65@$3 05; other grades unchanged; shipments, 650 head. Hogs dull and lower; weak except for best; receipts, 8,000 head, sales, scalawags, $6@$7; common to good heavy, $7 25@$7 75; light, $7 50@$7 70; Philadelphias, $8 75@$9; shipments, 3,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 500 head; market active and firmer; common to choice Sheep, $3 50@$4 75.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 8.—Cotton dull; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13¼c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅜c.; net receipts, 321 bales; gross, 452 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,704 bales; sales, 75 bales; stock, 9,693 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 8.—Cotton dull; Middling, 13½c.; Low Middling, 13⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅝c.; net receipts, 272 bales; exports coastwise, 386 bales; sales, 93 bales; stock, 7,754 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 8.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 13¼c.; Low Middling, 12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 12¼c.; net receipts, 69 bales; exports coastwise, 156 bales; stock, 1,700 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 8.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 13¼c.; Good Ordinary, 12¼c.; net receipts, 780 bales; sales, 450 bales; stock, 9,839 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 8.—Cotton easy; Middling, 13⅝c.@13½c.; Low Middling, 13¼c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 330 bales; exports coastwise, 432 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 3,615 bales.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Flour dull. Wheat active and lower; No. 1 Spring, $1 17; No. 2 do., $1 14¼, spot; $1 13¾ September; $1 11¾ October; $1 11½ all the year; No. 3 do., $1 05½@$1 06; Rejected, 98c. Corn active and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 57c., spot; 57½c. bid October; 60¾c. bid all the year; Rejected, 55c. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2, 35¼c., spot; 34⅝c. bid September; 33½c. bid October. Barley quiet, but firm and higher at $1 13, spot; $1 12 September; $1 06 October. Rye in good demand, but at lower rates; sales at 75½c., spot; 76c. September. Seeds easier; common to prime Timothy, 2c.@2½c.; Clover, $8@$8 20. Pork in fair demand, but at lower rates; sales at $21 35, spot; $20 75@$20 80, October. Lard quiet and weak at $12 90@$12 95, spot; $13, October. Bulk Meats dull and unchanged. Whisky lower at $1 17½. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat was unsettled and lower at $1 13⅜, September; $1 11⅜, October. Oats easy at 34⅞c., September; 33½c., October. Pork irregular and lower at $21 35@$21 40, September; $20 85, October; has sold at $20 65, October. Lard easier; ½c. lower. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 73,000 bushels Wheat, 136,000 bushels Corn, 60,000 bushels Oats, 18,000 bushels Barley, 6,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 142,000 bushels Corn, 109,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 6,370 bbls.; Wheat, 122,000 bushels; Corn, 318,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 6,800 bbls.; Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 48,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 6,800 bbls.; Wheat, 42,000 bushels; Corn, 131,000 bushels; Oats, 48,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. Canal Shipments to Tide-water—Flour, 2,200 bbls.; Wheat, 107,000 bushels; Corn, 58,000 bushels; do. to interior points—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels. Canal Freights higher on Corn; Wheat, 7½c.; Corn 7c.; to New-York. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—New neglected; entirely nominal; sales of 2,600 bushels old No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 33. Corn dull, heavy, unsettled; sales, 15,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 66½c.@67c., in lots, closing at 65½c. bid. Oats, Rye, and Barley neglected. Seeds very dull, unsettled. Pork dull; Heavy Mess, $22. Lard dull at 14c.@14½c. Highwines nominal.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 8.—Flour—Some inquiry for lower grades; Superfine Fall, $4 25@$4 50; Extra Fall, $4 75@$5; Double Extra Fall, $5 25@$5 50; Treble Extra Fall, $5 60@$6. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 48@$1 49½, cash; $1 49@$1 50 September; $1 49 October; $1 50 November; No. 3 do., $1 29½. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 58½c.@59c., cash; 58¼c. September; 53½c.@53¾c. October; 46c.@47c. November; 44c.@44½c. seller all the year. Oats inactive; No. 2, 34½c.@35c., cash; 36⅛c. October. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye dull and lower; No. 2, 72c. Pork quiet and weak at $21 60@$21 75. Lard—Prime Steam offered at 13c. Bulk Meats nominally unchanged. Bacon easier; Shoulders, 9⅜c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅛c.@13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13⅝c.@13¾c. Hams in pickle, at Quincy, 11¼c. Whisky dull and lower at $1 19. Hogs firm and unchanged. Cattle steady and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 41,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 880 head; Cattle, 1,615 head.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 8.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 35; old, $1 31; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 27; old No. 1 White Michigan, $1 38½; No. 2 do., $1 15½; Amber Michigan, $1 27½; seller September, $1 31; old do., $1 33¾; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1 07; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 28; No. 3 Red, $1 10; rejected, 98c. Corn dull and lower; High Mixed, seller October, 62¾c.; seller all the year, 56c.; Low Mixed, 62c.; No. 2 White, 63c.; no grade, 58c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2, cash and seller September, 39c.; seller October, 39½c.; White, 44c.; Michigan, 38½c.; rejected, 32c. Freights dull; to Buffalo, 2c.; to Oswego, 5c.; to Kingston, 4½c. Receipts—Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 27,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 8.—Sugar firm; common to choice, 8¾c.@10¼c. Molasses—Nothing doing. Flour dull and weak; Superfine, $5 25; Double Extra, $5 50; Treble do., $5 75@$6 62½; choice and Family, $6 75@$8. Corn-meal held at $3 40. Corn quiet at 87c.@93c. Oats firmer; prime to choice, 44c.@60c. Bran quiet at $1 10. Hay dull; ordinary, $21. Pork strong; held at $22 75. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, loose, 9c.; packed, 9¼c. Bacon quiet; sales of jobbing at 10¼c. for Shoulders; 14c. and 14¼c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Hams—Sugar-cured, choice, 14½c.@15¼c. Lard—Jobbing, Tierce, 14¼c.; Keg, 15c. Coffee firm; ordinary to prime, 19¼c.@21c. Whisky quiet; Rectified, $1 23@$1 24. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling Commercial, $5 53@$5 54; Bank nominal. Gold, 115¼.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 20¾; No. 2 do., $1 15; seller September, $1 14½; seller October, $1 12½. Corn lower; No. 2, 57¼c.@58c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2, 35c. Barley steady, with a fair demand; No. 2 Spring, cash and seller September, $1 10; seller October, $1 06; No. 3 Spring, 75c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 77c. Provisions steady but entirely nominal; Mess Pork, $21 50. Prime Lard, 13c.@13½c. Freights quiet but steady; Wheat to Buffalo, 2½c. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 85,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 70,000 bushels. The board adjourned until Friday morning on account of the State Fair.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn—Demand fair and market firm, at 70c.@75c. Oats—Demand fair and prices have advanced; sales at 42c.@55c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions strong. Pork nominal. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c.@12⅞c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅝c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13¾c.@14¼c. Lard—Demand fair and prices have advanced, at 14¼c.@14½c. Whisky quiet and unchanged, at $1 19. Bagging quiet and unchanged, at 14c.@14½c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,000 bbls. Wheat quiet; sales new No. 1 White Michigan, $1 45; old No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 40. Corn steady; sales at 78c. Barley quiet; prime Canada held at $1 25@$1 30; State, $1 12½. Corn-meal—Bolted, $34; Unbolted, $33. Mill-feed—Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $30. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5½c.; Corn and Rye, 5c.; Barley, 4½c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 10@$2 20 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—4,200 bushels Barley, 889,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—5,000 bushels Wheat, 568,000 feet Lumber.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—12:30 P. M.—Consols, for money, 94 9-16; for the account, 94 11-16. United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 106½. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 1 ₩ cent.

2 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 1½ ₩ cent., which is ½ ₩ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £185,000.

4:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 15¼.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Exchange on London, 25f. 18c. Rentes, 66f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is easier, but not quotably lower; Middling Uplands, 7 1-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅜d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Cotton, to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped November and December, at 7d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, (old crop,) Low Middling clause, September delivery, at 6⅞d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, at 7d. Provisions—Beef, 60s. ₩ tierce; Lard, 57s. 6d.@58s. ₩ cwt. Breadstuffs—Corn, 31s. ₩ quarter for Mixed Western. Produce—Tallow, 44s. 3d. ₩ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,400 bales were American. There were no receipts of American to-day.

LONDON, Sept. 8—6 P. M.—Tallow, 47s. 6d.@48s. ₩ cwt.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine 22s. 9d.

ANTWERP, Sept. 8.—Petroleum, 27f. for fine pale American.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Wednesday, Sept. 8, under a Court of Common Pleas foreclosure order, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, James M. Miller sold the two frame houses, with lot 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-sixth street, north side, 175 feet east of Seventh avenue, for $8,665, to John Ross, plaintiff. Also, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Sidney De Kay, Esq., Referee, Wood, Brady & Todd sold the four-story brick house, with lot 18.9 by 102.2, on East Seventy-fifth street, south side, 234.3 feet east of First avenue, for $3,500, to Jacob Schuster, plaintiff. Also, a similar sale, by same Referee, the two-story frame house, with lot 24 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, north side, 150 feet east of Eighth avenue, for $3,800, to the same purchaser.

The other sales announced to take place were postponed as follows: Sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of the two four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone houses with lots, 18.4 by 98.9 each, adjourned to Sept. 22.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a house, and lot 20 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, south side, 223 feet east of Avenue A. Also a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, of the building, with plot 45 by 140, in Grove street, east side, 100 feet north of Fordham avenue, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 200, on Central avenue, west side, extending through to Inwood avenue, 225 feet south of Gerard avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

2 frame houses, with lot, on West 56th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 7th av., 25x100....... $8,665

By Wood, Brady & Todd.

1 four-story brick tenement-house, with lot, on East 75th st., s. s., 234.3 ft. e. of 1st av., 18.9 x102.2....... $3,500

1 two-story frame house, with lot, on West 129th st. s. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th av. 24x99.11. 3,800

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Sept. 8.

Delancey st., n. s. (No. 220.) 27x100; Isidor Falk to Jacob David....... $26,000

Harlem Railroad, w. s., lot No. 163, on Findlay's map of Morrisania, 25x243; Elizabeth Hoffmire, (widow,) to Peter Leckler....... 2,000

Market Slip, w. s., (No. 97,) 25x46; Mary Dugan to William B. Dugan....... 12,000

Mott st. n. s., 67.7 n. of Spring st., runs thence n. on Mott st. 80 ft., thence w. 99.2 ft., thence s., parallel to Mott st., 125.8 ft. to Spring st., thence e. 27 ft. to a point 72.10 ft. w. of Mott st., thence 59.4 ft. to an alley, thence e. 74 ft. to Mott st.; Joseph Hillenbrand to Francis A. Hillenbrand, (subject to incumbrances not named.) 35,000

Teasdale place, s. s., 100 ft. w. of Delmonico place, 75x100; Milton Weston to John B. Fuller....... 26,000

44th st., n. s., 74 ft. e. of 11th av., 26x75.8; Owen Murphy to Mark Hogan....... 18,000

74th st., s. s., 83.6 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.6x76; Isidor Falk to Jacob David....... 15,000

92d st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x100.8; 92d st., n. s., 185 ft. e. of 9th av., 340x100.8; George H. Squire to James H. Hartshorne.... 68,500

118th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d av., runs 111.8 ft., thence w. diagonally 43.4 ft. to boundary line of S. B. Hooby's land at a point 89 ft. from 112th st., thence n. e. parallel with 2d av. to middle line of block, thence e. to a point 175 ft. e. of 2d av., thence n. e. parallel with 2d av. 100.11 ft. to s. s. of 113th st., thence e. 25 ft. to beginning; Catharine, wife of Frederick Repper, to Serena Campbell.......Exchange and nom.

120th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 3d av., 50x100.11; David Warwick to George F. and Frederick Keller....... 35,350

135th st., s. s., 326.6 ft. w. of Willis av., 20x100; Daniel McKenzie to George W. Ridgeley....... 6,500

135th st., s. s., 306.6 ft. w. of Willis av., 20x100; George W. Ridgeley to Daniel McKenzie. 6,500

Avenue A., n. w. corner of 12th st., 51.9x100; Charles H. L. Meyer to William L. Kroos....... 40,000

Avenue A, s. e. corner Cedar st., 100x100; Herman Polye and Joseph Spangenberg to John Becker....... 2,350

Avenue B, s. w. corner 81st st., 102.2x473; George F. Jones to Peter Martin and Theodore Schloerb....... 28,500

Avenue C, w. s., (No. 153,) 23x83; Joshua Davenport to Joseph Davenport....... nom.

Brook av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of 144th st., 100x100; Thomas Davis to William Davis, ½ part. 2,000

Brook av., s. w. corner of 144th st., 75x100; 144th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Brook av., 25x100; William Davis to Thomas Davis, ½ part. 2,000

Grove av., e. s., opposite 2d place, 100x100, lots Nos. 41, 42, 43, and 44 on map of Forest Grove; Margaret L., wife of Andrew J. Kirwan, to Julius Hotchkiss....... 11,000

1st av., w. s., 24.8 ft. s. of 29th st., 74.1x75; Joseph Bondy to William and James Spearing and Timothy Cleary....... 25,250

6th av., s. e. corner 9th st., (No. 112,) leasehold; George W. Allen to Helen L. Johnson... 300

9th av., n. e. corner 85th st., 25.8x100; Heinrich Schnitcker to John Schnitker....... 5,000

Same property; John Schnitker to Henry Schnitker....... 5,000

9th av., s. w. corner of 84th st., 25.8x100; Henry Schnectuer to John Schnitker....... 10,000

Same Property; John Schnitker to Henry Schnitker....... 10,000

9th av., n. w. corner of 106th st., 100.11x100; Henry Schnitcker to John Schnitker....... 16,000

Same propetry; John Schnitker to Henry Schnitker....... 16,000

10th av., s. e. corner of 54th st., 25.1x100; Henry Snediker to John Schnitker....... 20,000

Same property; John Schnitker to Henry Schnitker....... 20,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A VERY ELEGANT HOUSE ON WASHINGTON SQUARE, NORTH, For sale, with or without the furniture. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

AN OFFER IS WANTED FOR A WELL-BUILT four-story brown-stone house on Madison av., near 54th st., finished top to bottom in hard wood and frescoed; former price $45,000; a large reduction will be made. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall st.

A COTTAGE, FURNISHED, AND FOUR ACRES of ornamented grounds, on Central av., near Macomb's Dam. Apply to W. N. CLARK, 170 William st.

F. G. & C. S. BROWN, NO. 90 BROADWAY, corner Wall st., have houses for sale and to rent in all parts of the City. Lists furnished on application.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.

Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL LOTS for sale, situate on Belmont av., the main entrance to Centennial ground, within 500 feet of the main exhibition building and machinery hall, in the immediate vicinity of the Trans-Continental and Globe Hotels now in course of erection, convenient to Centennial depot of Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and most desirable location for hotels, restaurants, &c.; lot two hundred and forty feet front by two hundred feet deep to a back street, (240x200;) will be sold as a whole, or in lots, 20x200 feet each; price moderate, terms easy. H. A. HAWORTH, 5,160 Lancaster av., Phila.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—EDGE'S FIREWORK FACTORY, BAY ST., NEAR WASHINGTON ST.—This property consists of six full lots, 25 by 100 each; a four-story brick building 75 front by 30 feet deep; suitable for manufactory and can be turned into tenements at small cost; a two-story frame building, 25 feet square, and other small buildings and sheds, with solid rock foundations to each; possession Oct. 1, or sooner if required. Inquire on the premises or of W. HENRY LEWIS, No. 124 Washington st., Jersey City.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL New-Jersey Land and Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE or ELSTON MARSH, 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET.—SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—CATHARINE M. HARRIS, plaintiff, against DAVID T. KENNEDY, CARRIE S. KENNEDY, his wife, and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the said Supreme Court in the above-entitled action, bearing date the thirteenth day of August, 1875, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction, by E. A. Lawrence & Co., auctioneers, at the Exchange Sales-room, number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the eighth day of September, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described premises, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situated, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street, distant two hundred and forty-one feet easterly from the north-easterly corner of Lexington avenue and said East Thirty-seventh street; running thence northerly, and parallel with said Lexington avenue and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, sixty-six feet and six inches; thence easterly, and parallel with said East Thirty-seventh street, one foot; thence northerly, and parallel with Lexington avenue, thirty-two feet and three inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, and along said line of the block, seventeen feet and four inches; thence southerly, and parallel with Lexington avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches, to the northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street; thence westerly, along said northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street, eighteen feet four inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Aug. 14, 1875.

MENZO DIEFENDORF, Referee.

R. D. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 20 Exchange place, New-York.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of September, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, Sept. 8, 1875.

MENZO DIEFENDORF, Referee.

R. D. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 20 Exchange place, New-York.

EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET.—SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—CATHARINE M. HARRIS, plaintiff, against DAVID T. KENNEDY, CARRIE S. KENNEDY, his wife, and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the said Supreme Court in the above entitled action, bearing date the thirteenth day of August, 1875, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction, by E. A. Lawrence & Co., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Sale-rooom, number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the eighth day of September, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described premises, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street, opposite the centre line of a party wall distant two hundred and fifty-nine feet and four inches easterly from the north-easterly corner of Lexington avenue and said East Thirty-seventh street; running thence northerly, and parallel with said Lexington avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight feet and nine inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along the said centre line of the block, eighteen feet and four inches; thence southerly, and parallel with Lexington avenue, and part of the way through the centre of another party wall, ninety-eight feet and nine inches, to the northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street; thence westerly, along said northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street, eighteen feet and four inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Aug. 14, 1875.

MENZO DIEFENDORF, Referee.

R. D. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 20 Exchange place, New-York.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of September, 1875, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, Sept. 8, 1875.

MENZO DIEFENDORF, Referee.

R. D. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 20 Exchange place.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

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One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

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W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS, MARBLE, SLATE, and Wood Mantels; new designs; prices very low; slate work of every description; also manufacturers of iron crestings, stable fixtures, vanes, finials, &c., wholesale and retail. No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels, elegant designs; prices very low. No. 220 West 23d st.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

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A.—ONE CLARENCE, ONE COUPE, ONE extension top Phaeton, and one Wagonette, all nearly new, used by a private family, going to Europe, to be sold cheap at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—EXTRA FINE, NO top, three-quarter, half spring, side bar, light road wagon; Stevens maker; used five times; good as new. PEPPARD'S stable, 14th st., adjoining Lyceum Theatre.

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Corner of 5th av. and 28th st., (Black's new building.)

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French apartment suite, consisting of two parlors, four bedrooms, dressing and bath rooms, dining-room, butler's pantry, kitchen, laundry, and servants' rooms. This is the most elegant and complete apartment suite in New-York in every respect.

The furniture (made to order in Paris for the present owner) is of the most elaborate description.

Can be seen between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M. Possession given immediately.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY DOUBLE HOUSE, PLAINLY furnished; has several acres of ground attached; is situated three miles above Harlem bridge, and very accessible to the lower part of the City; one person will board for the rent if desired. Address L. E. A., Box No. 166 Times Office.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, FROM 1st November, with immediate possession, the very desirable four-story and attic English basement house, No. 247 West 23d st., in excellent order. Apply to A. LEAMAN, No. 217 West 23d st. or P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO., No. 63 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE, JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, TO RENT.—Rent in board for four persons; cash besides; handsome house, avenue, and views; pleasant surroundings; small family can live genteelly and inexpensively; near cars. Address FURNISHED, Box No. 123 Times Office.

FULLY FURNISHED.—TO LET ON 21ST ST., near 5th av., a medium-sized house; exquisite order; rent $3,300 to strictly private family. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

FRONTING CENTRAL PARK—GRAND CIRCLE HOTEL, 59th st. and Broadway.—Finest French flats in New-York; elevators and all modern improvements; store, only $30 per month.

LOWER PART OF HIGH-STOOP HOUSE No. 144 East 17th st., parlors, basements, and part of third story, to small family; reference required.

TO LET—LOW TO A GOOD TENANT, BROWN-stone house, No. 113 East 128th st.; rapid transit facility. Apply to Mr. CLARK, No. 690 Broadway.

A NO. 1 FLATS, IN SUITES OF SEVEN TO ten rooms, on 55th st., between 5th and 6th avs., and on 6th av. A. MEAD, No. 992 6th av.

DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

1875. FALL OPENING 1875.

J. & C. JOHNSTON, BROADWAY, 5TH AV., AND 22D ST., HAVE JUST OPENED AN EXTENSIVE AND DIVERSIFIED ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS IN SILKS, ALL CHOICE SHADES. INDIA SHAWLS OF THE LATEST DESIGNS, DRESS GOODS, EVERY KNOWN FABRIC. CLOAKS, SUITS, AND MANTLES, ALL RECENT PARIS NOVELTIES. LINENS, LACES, HOSIERY, WHITE GOODS. WOOLENS, CARPETS, AND UPHOLSTERY IN UNSURPASSED VARIETY.

As all our foreign goods are from the most celebrated European manufacturers, and made under the personal supervision of one of our firm, we warrant all goods as represented, and can assure out-of-town buyers that it is to their direct advantage to pay us a visit of inspection before making their selections.

GOODS CUT TO SUIT PURCHASER.

J. & C. JOHNSTON, Broadway, 5th av., and 22d st.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.—STORE FLOOR!! STORE FLOOR!!! Grand display of IMPORTED fashions. PATTERNS with CLOTH MODELS of these new designs NOW READY. CUTTING and BASTING done.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

OLD ESTABLISHED RESTAURANT ON BROADWAY FOR SALE.—Best opportunity ever offered; will sell at half cost; only half cash down; balance easy. GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 292 Broadway, between 11 and 2.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED GENERAL merchandise business; owner wishes to retire. For particulars apply to G. W. BIRD, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s, on Thursday and Friday, between the hours of 9 and 10.

PATENT KILN FOR DRYING MALT, GRAIN, hops, &c., for sale at a sacrifice; capacity 1,000 bushels grain per day; economical and convenient. Apply at No. 99 North Moore st., New-York.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF STATIONERY and News Depot, with large paper route; a great bargain. Apply to JAMES DENNIS & CO., 116 Nassau st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Adventure and Profit

A company is organizing for an examination into the agricultural, pastoral, mineral, and other productive resources of a valuable tract of about half a million acres in Southern Texas. The advertiser purposes to carefully survey the property with a view to its purchase if the examination confirms the strongly-indorsed representations of the present owners. The project contemplates occupation and stock-raising for a brief term of years, and the subsequent realization of the large advance in value which may be expected from the development of its resources and the approach of railroads, now building. In this enterprise the co-operation is sought of a few young men, who should be unmarried, well educated, energetic, persistent, of good character, and fond of wholesome adventure. Each must possess a capital of not less than three thousand dollars. A practical knowledge of surveying, mineralogy, geology, or botany will be a recommendation. The round trip of four weeks, starting about 20th of September, will cost three hundred dollars per head. Address for correspondence or personal interview, "TEXAS," Post Office Box No. 638, Newburg, N. Y.

The projector refers to Warren Delano, Esq.; Hon. D. B. St. John, Newburg; Dr. J. C. Beales, No. 10 West 19th st., Messrs. Donnell, Lawson & Co., No. 92 Broadway, New-York; and Hon. James H. Bell, Supreme Court, Texas.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 26 NEW ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1875.

THE FIRM OF COMSTOCK & GOULD IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. O. GOULD is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

F. S. COMSTOCK,
E. O. GOULD.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of GOULD & BLACQUE for the transaction of a general commission business in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold.

E. O. GOULD,
V. A. BLACQUE,
Member of Gold and Stock Exchanges.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of J. & F. COPCUTT, is hereby dissolved by agreement and mutual consent. JOHN COPCUTT is authorized to sign in liquidation.

JOHN COPCUTT,
FRANCIS COPCUTT.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1875.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE THORN DE PIERRES, late of Chinon, Department Indre and Loire, France, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 59 Liberty st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1875.

THOMAS H. RODMAN, Administrator.

my13-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. SUYDAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 401 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of December next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-third day of June, 1875.

je24-1aw6mTh* WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, Executor.

DANCING.

MR. WM. B. DE GARMO, INSTRUCTOR in dancing at United States Military Academy, West Point, has removed his principal academy from No. 82 5th av. to the large and elegant hall No. 55 West 33d st., between Broadway and 5th av., and will resume his classes on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, 1875.

RESTAURANTS.

N. CLARK'S RESTAURANT, corner Broadway and 13th st.

Regular table d'hote from 5 to 7 P. M. Including wine, $1. Everything of the best.

PERSONAL.

ALBERT LUDEWIG, FROM NURNBERG, Bavaria, who arrived here from Bremen, in April, 1872, is requested to send us his address or call at our office within thirty days. Any information about him will be thankfully received by J. ROSENTHAL & CO., No. 412 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 9, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Mr. T. E. Morris, Mr. J. G. Peakes.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—RICHARD III.—Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. Joseph Wheelock, Miss Laura Don.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RICHELIEU—Mr. Barry Sullivan, Mr. J. T. Cathcart, Miss Louise Hiobert.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MADAME L'ARCHIDUC. (Opera Bouffe)—Mme. Geoffroy, Mme. Dupare, Mons. De Quercy.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—ROBINSON CRUSOE—By the Mexican Juvenile Opera Troupe.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—GRAND DUCHESS—(English Comic Opera)—Miss Julia Mathews, Mr. Forrester.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, MECHANICS, AND AGRICULTURE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—AROUND THE WORLD—(Grand spectacle.)

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The result of the special election held in New-Jersey to vote on the amendments to the Constitution of that State, ought to be a lesson to the people who insist on thrusting the sectarian issue into politics. The only effect of the Roman Catholic opposition to these amendments has been to draw out a much larger vote in their favor than would otherwise have been given. The amendments have been ratified by a majority of about 25,000, and in places like Morristown where popular feeling ran high on the subject, almost the entire vote of the people was given in favor of the amendments. A large proportion of the voters of New-Jersey are simply New-Yorkers who have been driven into another State by the lack of facilities for local transit. They fairly represent the character and sentiments of the mass of middle-class voters in this State, and their treatment of the Catholic opposition to the public school system will be repeated here whenever the question is fairly presented to the people.

A very striking presentation of facts in regard to the unjust treatment of New-York City in the matter of State taxes has been made by Messrs. ANDREWS, HUNT and SHERMAN to the State Board of Equalization. Among other things it is shown that, while the proportion of State tax borne by each inhabitant of this City has increased from $3 99, in 1866, to $11 03 in 1875, the proportion per head for each inhabitant of the rest of the State has increased only from $1 39 to $2 48. The burden of State taxation has nearly trebled in ten years, without any corresponding increase in the ability of the inhabitants of the City to pay it. The arguments of Mr. ANDREWS and his associates have been presented time and again to the State authorities, without securing any very tangible redress for the injustice which has so long been suffered to exist. It is probable that they will command a proper share of attention, now that the State tax is about to become too trifling a burden to be worth while evading by the tax-payers in the interior of the State. Thanks to the Republican care over the Sinking Funds, the State debt approaches the date of its almost total extinction, and the State tax of next year will return to something like the rate of 1860. The opportunity is a favorable one for getting the assessed valuations of the City placed on an equitable basis, and for making some legislative provision with the view of keeping them in that position.

With amazing tenacity the Montreal rabble persist in their determination to prevent the interment of GUIBORD's remains. Montreal papers give long accounts of the disgraceful scenes in the Roman Catholic cemetery, where a small army of rioters challenge all passengers, and hold the gates against suspected persons. Dispatches say that it has been found necessary to guard the vault in the Protestant burial-ground, in which the much-vexed bones of GUIBORD temporarily rest, for fear that they may be spirited away by the zealous defenders of the consecrated ground of the Cemetery Cote des Neiges. This is certainly an extraordinary state of things, and, as neither party shows signs of yielding, there is apparently no way out of the difficulty without a conflict between the civil authorities on one side, and the ecclesiastical power, sustained by a fanatical mob, on the other.

In a report presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Inspector YARYAN shows how important a weapon for the suppression of the whisky frauds has been found in the prosecution of the bondsmen of delinquent store-keepers and gaugers. Hitherto, the prosecution of those who guaranteed the Government against loss from these employes has been as completely unheard of as the prosecution of the sureties of a New-York contractor who had refused to fulfill his bargain with the public. In future, the giving of a gauger's or storekeeper's bond is likely to be regarded as less a matter of form than it has been in the past.

Perhaps the best commentary that could be offered on the proposal of certain up-town property-owners to proceed with the regulating, grading, &c., of a stretch of four miles of the King's Bridge road, is to be found in the Controller's letter to the Mayor. That communication shows that there are nearly twenty-two millions of bonds outstanding on account of street openings and street improvements; and that over eight millions and a quarter have been advanced by the City to contractors on account of Boulevard and other up-town works, payable by property-owners. On this King's Bridge job the tax-payers have already been saddled with $686,000, and if the widening of the road is to be proceeded with, they will be saddled with as much more. The down-town tax-payers have certainly as much right to be heard on a question of this kind as half a dozen up-town property-owners, and the demand of the former certainly agrees with that of the Controller, that further expenditures for up-town roads and boulevards must stop. It is encouraging to find that on one point, at least, yesterday's deputation advocated sound views. They protested vigorously against the "day's work" system, and one member expressed his readiness to do his own and his neighbor's share of the grading, &c., rather than pay the monstrous scale of assessments contingent on having the work done by laborers in the City employ.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republicans of New-York State held a most satisfactory meeting yesterday at Saratoga. They nominated good candidates, announced their principles in a short and excellent platform, and began the work of the canvass in an earnest and business-like spirit. Win or lose next November, we shall never have anything to be ashamed of in what was done yesterday at Saratoga.

The introductory speeches are full of good sense—a quality which is of more value in this work-a-day world than all the tawdry rhetoric which fussy orators delight in pouring out before a listless public. Ex-Gov. MORGAN said but little, but what he did say was on questions of immediate interest, and it was sound. Mr. CORNELL reviewed certain leading facts in the recent history of the two great parties, and recalled some circumstances which an easy-going people are too ready to forget. The Democratic Party, which has suddenly bloomed as a Reform Party, had no hesitation in electing TWEED to the State Senate long after his crimes had been brought home to him. And even now, as Mr. CORNELL truly says, the same party "is committing partisan outrages in the City of New-York little, if any, short of the palmy days of the Ring." If the public had a long memory for facts, instead of a marvelously short one, the claim of the Democrats to the title of "Reformers" would be disposed of without a word of argument. Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS delivered an address which will, we trust, receive the thoughtful attention of our readers. A better speech, or one containing more good advice in a short compass, we seldom remember to have read. The Republican Party will not die while its chief men are found as true to its great principles as Mr. CURTIS.

It will be difficult for the worst enemies of the party to find fault with the platform now submitted to the people. It leaves no great question of the day untouched, and it deals with each in a firm and candid spirit. We are particularly glad to find that it demands a "just, generous, and forbearing national policy in the Southern States," and the "local enforcement of national authority by those only who are in sympathy with such a policy." This is a very important declaration, and we need scarcely remind our readers that it defines a course which we have systematically urged upon our party and the people for years past. No other policy would ever have been talked of even for a moment, had our advice prevailed. It is the only one on which the permanent greatness of this nation can be securely founded. The platform also demands a thorough and prompt investigation of all alleged corruption or abuses, and calls upon the Republican nominees for office to devote their most earnest efforts to the cause of Reform. It calls for the punishment of the canal thieves, and recommends the Governor to suspend them from office without delay—a course which is quite open to Mr. TILDEN, and which a man who was thoroughly in earnest, and desired to act up to his professions, would long since have adopted. The platform goes on to remind the people that by the exertions of the Republican Party alone payment of $20,000,000 of the public debt has been provided for, and that it has been thus rendered possible to reduce the tax for next year by $5,000,000. These are facts which the Democratic leaders and newspapers have evidently overlooked, for they never make the slightest reference to them.

The candidates who were nominated are men of exceptional promise in public life. Mr. FREDERICK A. SEWARD, who is proposed as Secretary of State, received a most valuable training under his father, and everybody who knows him is aware that he has displayed great aptitude for public life, and proved himself worthy of the historic name he bears. He was one of the men who suffered much for the Republican Party, and it was by mere accident that he survived the attack of the assassins on the night of the great conspiracy in April, 1865, when Mr. LINCOLN was murdered outright, and both Secretary SEWARD and his son were cut almost to pieces. It is to be hoped that Mr. FREDERICK SEWARD's connection with the party which his father did so much to found and labored so strenuously to serve, will, in future, be marked by less disastrous circumstances. We may fairly ask on his behalf now the generous recognition and support of the public. For Controller, Gen. SPINNER is nominated—a man through whose hands the money of the nation passed for years without any of it sticking to his fingers. He comes before the public with the best of recommendations—an untarnished character after long years of service in a most responsible post. The candidate for Attorney General is Mr. DANFORTH, of Rochester, whose high qualifications for the office will be universally admitted. Gen. MERRITT for Treasurer, Mr. O. H. P. CORNELL for State Engineer, and Mr. W. T. LYONS for Canal Commissioner, are all strong nominations. No one need have the slightest doubt about these gentlemen doing their duty if they are elected.

In reference to national questions, the party adheres to its settled and well-known policy in protesting against further inflation, and in demanding a speedy return to specie payments. It declares its "unalterable opposition to the election of any President for a third term"—a treatment of the subject which leaves no loop-hole for cavil. It is to be hoped that this bugbear which has too often diverted attention from practical questions, may now by common consent be put aside with other rubbish of the past. The resolution on the Public Schools was not uncalled for, considering the constant efforts which are being made to overturn the whole system. We doubt whether the coming Democratic Convention will dare to pass a similar resolution.

Thus, then, the Republican Party of this great State once more appeals for a verdict to the people. We will not say that we are certain of success, for we live in troubled times, and forces are at work which no man can accurately measure. Our antagonists have adopted our watchwords, and profess to be contending for the very same cause for which we have long struggled. Instead of boasting of success which we have not yet achieved, we content ourselves with recommending our friends everywhere to go to work quietly, resolutely, and with unfaltering courage. We must do our best to carry the day, and trust to the justice of the people to give us the victory.

CONVENTIONS IN OTHER STATES.

The current week is one of unusual activity in politics. In three States besides our own, nominating conventions were held yesterday, two by the Democrats and one by the Republicans.

Of these conventions, that of the Democrats in Pennsylvania may be regarded as the most important. It was the scene of a bitter contest between two factions in the party, complicated by great differences with reference to the question of inflation. Mr. WILLIAM A. WALLACE, whose election to the United States Senate was one of the first fruits of Democratic supremacy in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, has long been recognized as a shrewd and powerful politician. He has no ability of any high order as a public man, and is utterly without pretense to political honesty, but he is a master of the arts of unscrupulous manipulation, and held until recently an easy control in the councils of his party. Mr. SAMUEL J. RANDALL, of the House of Representatives, an early protegé and pupil of WALLACE, has lately become his rival, and in the State Convention yesterday these two worthies met in a struggle of great intensity and obstinacy. Neither of them represents any principle whatever, and the quarrel between them was purely a selfish one, in which both used only the worst weapons of their very bad professions. What with the confusion arising from this cause, and inability to agree on any declaration concerning finance, the Convention was compelled to adjourn until to-day. Our dispatches indicate that the advocates of the Ohio Democratic platform are likely to carry their point. There is no doubt that they are in a majority in the Convention, and if they refrain from putting their views into the resolutions, it will be solely from prudential considerations. The Democrats are trying to carry water on both shoulders with reference to this question, but if the great States of Pennsylvania and Ohio should be both placed on one side, it would destroy the nicely-adjusted balance necessary to beguile the friends of hard money as well as the inflationists.

In Maryland, where the Republicans are always in a minority, and cast, in a strict party contest, only about two-fifths of the votes of the State, the Democrats have been badly split up by what may be called an insurrection of the honest men of their party against the outrageous and insolent corruption of the leaders. After the failure of an attempt at putting forward better men in the Democratic Convention, an organized movement was made to overthrow the Ring, and in this movement a very considerable number of the Democrats appear to have enlisted. Under these circumstances the Republican Convention very wisely refrained from making any nominations, and instead, appointed a committee of their number to consult with those engaged in the reform movement, and to report to an adjourned meeting of the convention a fortnight hence. This action will probably result in a defeat to the Democratic ticket this Fall, and a severe blow to Senator BAYARD's aspirations to the Presidential nomination. It is not a little significant that in a State where the Democrats have held undisputed power for a long time, the canvass this year should turn clearly on the possibility of reforming their corrupt abuses. This was to be a "reform year" with the immaculate Democracy, and their leaders counted on making a great deal of capital as the representatives of political virtue everywhere; and now they find themselves put on trial in one of their firmest strongholds, and compelled to act on the defensive against a popular reform organization.

In Wisconsin they are also perturbed. At the last election for Governor they succeeded in seating one of their most pronounced and bitterly partisan politicians, under the pretense that he was a great reformer, especially as to railroad abuses. But Gov. TAYLOR has proved more faithful to his own selfish ends than to his reform pretensions; and while he has disgusted many of the recruits whom he led into the Democratic camp, he has convinced a large portion of his own party also that he is "incompetent" and "a demagogue." This opinion was freely and publicly expressed during the canvass for the nomination, and by prominent Democrats. When the convention met yesterday, it adoped a very long series of resolutions which show that the Democratic leaders are playing a sharp game in Wisconsin. It is creditable to their discrimination, if not to their sincerity, that they deemed it necessary to take ground in favor of a currency in specie or its equivalent, and condemning, though in a roundabout way, any change in the school system for the benefit of any sect. They also made a bid, but not so high a one as two years ago, for the Granger vote, and threw in a sop to those who think that the railroad legislation of the State has hurt its agricultural interests very seriously. To make the range of the resolutions complete, and form a sort of dragnet for every variety of opinion, the managers included an elegant essay on the evils of partisanship, a pleasing eulogy of the late lamented civil service reform, and a delicate discussion of the philosophic aspects of the temperance question. They then renominated all the present executive officers, headed by Gov. TAYLOR. That the ticket thus formed is not so strong as it was in 1873 does not admit of a doubt, and it is quite possible for the State to resume its former firm allegiance to the Republican cause.

A SCIENTIFIC ADVENTURE.

Something of the old-time thrilling interest attaches itself to the story of the Indian attack on a detachment of the Hayden survey, told in our columns to-day. Of late years the risks taken by exploring parties on the frontier have disappeared. The Indians have melted away, or have become subjugated and coerced into peaceable behavior. In the sterile fastnesses so graphically described by our correspondent, there yet linger some of the remnants of wild tribes. These, for the sake of plunder, have forgotten ancient feuds, and often combine in bands which are the terror of the few white men who have occasion to penetrate that forbidding region. The Utes and Piutes are known to plainsmen as the meanest and most rascally of all red men. They are only a few removes above the miserable Diggers, found further West. They are thieving, but cowardly; they will steal anything and everything they can carry away, even while professing friendship and honesty. They will fly before any well-organized, well-armed force, however small; and they do do not hesitate to shoot a white man from an ambush, provided they can snatch his mule, rifle, or clothing, and be off before overhauled by an avenger. They are the true Arabs of the American desert. They can subsist on roots and insects, hide in the sage-brush, and scale the rocky cliffs of the region with the agility of the tiger-cat. No wonder the frontiersmen call these creatures "vermin."

This was the sort of enemy with whom the explorers had to contend. A handful of white men, intent upon their triangulations and parallels, pushed their way into an irregular cañon among the mountains lying on the boundary line between Utah and Colorado. The cañon was destitute of water, hemmed in by rocky walls, and admirably formed for a trap to the prey of Indian brigands. These alert rascals saw their opportunity, and swooped down upon the little party. Knowing the country, the Indians were able to make a complete circuit of the place into which the explorers had thoughtlessly entered. They were mounted on the wild and fiery mustangs of the country, and to them the pathless hillsides and steep ravines were perfectly accessible. The surveying party seem to have been shut up, with only one possible avenue of escape, and that was by an indentation in the wall-rock of the cañon, the narrow exit by which the trail led out being held by the besiegers. If the little handful of explorers had been military men instead of civilians, they could not have carried themselves more gallantly. Through one night they kept securely intrenched behind a barricade made of the baggage and harness of their pack-animals, firing in the darkness at any glimpse of their foes. When the attack was renewed upon them, next day, as they struggled up the cañon, they defended themselves as best they could, covering their march to the precipitous pass by which they hoped to escape from this valley of death. The Indians who were engaged in the harassing campaign are not of the sort to venture into close range. They fired from a distance and from behind rocks and crags. Of course, they fired wildly, and when they headed off the little train as it laboriously wound up toward the summit of the wall of rock, they still wasted their ammunition in their anxiety to conceal their own precious bodies. Consequently, the explorers, after flanking the savages, actually made their way out of the jaws of death, in the face of nimble foes, and under a shower of bullets that would have dismayed less resolute men.

It would have been lamentable if any of this peaceful party, bent only on a peaceful errand, had been killed. And it would have been a great pity if the records of the scientific work already accomplished had been destroyed or lost. Fortunately, the adventurers got away with their lives, working memoranda, and animals enough to bring them back to a place of safety. There was no special reason to anticipate any trouble in that region, except such as might come from brigands and guerrillas, of any color. The tribes to which these predatory bands belong are nominally at peace with the United States Government. The acts of the plunderers cannot be charged to the account of any known tribe; and their attack on the Hayden Surveying Party was just such a one as a pack of wolves might make on a solitary traveler in the snow. But it is one of the perils of the frontier—this possible swooping down of a predatory horde of savages who have no visible connection with any known tribe, no abiding place where they may be followed and punished, and no lair from which they may be driven. It is most likely they thought that this party of daring civilians, wandering so far into the wilderness of rock and sand, would be an easy prey. The red rascals did not want to take the lives of the white men, unless it was necessary to do so in order to get at the booty. They secured a rich prize, after all, but they must have been astonished at the stubbornness with which the white explorers fought. Certainly, considering the odds against them, and the great disadvantages of their position, the little band of scientific adventurers showed pluck and courage worthy of the highest praise.

THE DIVERSIONS OF DRUGGISTS.

Four hundred druggists have assembled themselves together in Boston, and are now holding what they are pleased to term a Pharmaceutical Convention. The druggist who asserts on his sign-board that he is a "pharmaceutist," knows that a vast number of people will fix that sign-board in their memories forever by their efforts to arrive at a decision whether the "c" should be pronounced hard or soft. The ingenuity of this method of advertising may be pleaded by the "pharmaceutist" in extenuation of his use of a word which exasperates the public; but a convention of druggists needs no advertising, and hence has no right, in an English-speaking community, to call itself a Pharmaceutical Convention.

The name of the convention, however, is not a matter of much consequence. By any other name, the four hundred druggists would have precisely the same effect upon such noses as may attend the meetings of the convention. For it is announced that the druggists have brought their wares with them, and that "the display of drugs is magnificent." Probably the reporter who furnished this information had merely seen the drugs inclosed in transparent bottles. Had they been opened in his presence, he would hardly have used the term "magnificent."

Ordinarily the druggist is a mild and melancholy man. His constant association with deadly drugs, and his terrible forboding that some day he will deal out oxalic acid for Epsom salts, naturally have a depressing influence upon him. It is, doubtless, for this reason that he strives to comfort himself with soda water, and to steady his nerves with hair-brushes. There is, *prima facie*, no reason why a druggist should deal in brushes and soda water and Japanese fans. We might with equal propriety expect to procure such articles at a shoemaker's shop or a livery stable. This branch of the druggist's business is explicable only by the theory that he is striving to divert his mind. We need not wonder that a man surrounded by asafetida, and filled with a fearful looking for of Coroner's juries and convictions for manslaughter, should seek distraction by contemplating the sparkling soda water, and by persistent reading of the City Directory, which latter diverting volume is notoriously always to be found upon his desk.

That these amiable and quiet men should hold a convention to sympathize with such of their number as have recently poisoned a few fellow-townsmen, and to mutually encourage one another to hope that the day may come when physicians will write prescriptions which can be read rather than guessed at, is very natural and proper. But why have they brought their drugs with them? Do they intend to test the comparative efficacy of different drugs by actual trial? It is possible that, consumed by professional ardor, they have decided upon such a course. Perhaps to-day the convention will take Epsom salts. Friday may be devoted to a test of the various cholera mixtures, and on Saturday the convention may adjourn *sine die*, with full doses of Fowler's solution of arsenic. Yet it is probable that druggists are as reluctant to take their own drugs as physicians are to try their own prescriptions. What, then, are the four hundred druggists going to do with their "magnificent display" of drugs? The suspicion cannot be avoided that these drugs are to be tested upon victims provided for the purpose. Who these victims may be the public will probably never be permitted to know. Curious persons, however, will watch with much interest the small boys of Boston, in order to learn whether the meeting of the convention is followed by any diminution of their numbers.

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

The audience at this popular place of resort was last evening unusually large, and a numerous assemblage at Gilmore's has a significance of its own in point of appearance. A few cool nights will no doubt further swell the throng of music-lovers who, throughout the Summer, have steadily frequented the establishment; and when the sea-side is deserted, in a week or so hence, circulation, as during the first month's existence of the Garden, will probably be difficult. Last evening Signor Tagliapietra sang the baritone's air from "Don Carlos," Mr. Levy played the "Leviathan Polka," and Mr. Arbuckle's rich tones were heard with particular effect in the finale of "Lucia." To-night Signor Tagliapietra is to interpret a Spanish song by Gomez; Mr. Levy is to play "Robert, toi que j'aime;" Mr. Arbuckle is to execute some variations on Weber's "Last Waltz," and, among the orchestral selections, an operatic fantasia on themes of Meyerbeer seems likely to show the band to special advantage.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

To-night's programme at the Central Park Garden is as follows:

Overture—"Le Carnaval Romain" Symphony—"Harold in Italy, op. 16"	Berlioz.
Symphonic Poem—"Les Preludes" "Die Loreley"—Mr. H. A. Bischoff "Mephisto Waltz"—Lenau's "Faust"	Liszt.
Introduction and Finale, "Tristan und Isolde." Siegmund's Love Song, first act, "Walkure." Mr. H. A. Bischoff. "Kaiser Marsch."	Wagner.

BRIEF MENTION.

Some important changes are to be made in the performance of "Around the World," at the Academy, to-night.

The "Grand Duchess" will be withdrawn after Saturday from the programme of Wallack's Theatre, and next week will be the last of Miss Mathews' sojourn at that house.

The habitués of the Theatre Comique have this week been amused and edified by a shooting match between the Mulligan Guards and the Skidmore Guards. Competition, which is said to be the life of business, is, in this case, the life of hilarity as well.

Admirers of gymnastic feats have since Monday been thrilled and delighted by the achievements of the Carlo Family at the Olympic Theatre. The performance of these skilled and daring artists is, of course, but one incident out of a score of "acts" making up the nightly programme, but its attractiveness would almost repay the spectator for attendance were it the sole entertainment of the evening.

THE FISHING SEASON.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 8.—Advices from Deer Island, Charlotte County, are that this season is the dullest in the fishery business for twenty years.

THE SARATOGA CONVENTION

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Continued from First Page.

the resolution relative to President Grant's declension was also negatived.

The resolutions as reported were then adopted with applause.

Mr. Maddon, of Orange, moved the adoption of the resolution he offered at the morning session relative to canal and prison reform.

The Chair stated that under the resolution adopted this morning all resolutions must be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Madden thought the force of that resolution was spent when the committee had reported, and that now resolutions were in order for debate and adoption; he then proceeded to speak of the corruption prevalent in the State, as connected with the canals and prisons.

The President admitted the resolution. The question was taken, and it was rejected.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

Mr. MacArthur, of Rensselaer County, moved that the convention proceed to nominate a ticket. Carried.

S. P. Allen moved that in nominating candidates, the counties shall be called in their order, and each delegation shall name its candidate.

Isaac Dayton thought this proposition would result in great difficulty, and was impracticable.

On motion, the resolution was laid on the table.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Isaac Dayton proposed that the convention proceed to the nomination of Secretary of State, and named Frederick W. Seward, of New-York. [Applause.] Carried unanimously, and Frederick W. Seward was declared nominated by acclamation.

CONTROLLER.

Mr. Hale, of Essex, said he would make a nomination for the office of Controller, which, he hoped and believed would be indorsed by acclamation. He referred to the great importance of the office of Controller. It requires a man of large mind and of strict integrity. Such a man he knew, and that man was William H. Robertson of Westchester. He was aware that Judge Robertson was averse to having this nomination thrust upon him, yet he felt that the convention ought to nominate him nevertheless, in the hope that he would not reject the convention's unanimous wish.

Mr. Robertson rose, and addressing the chair, said he desired that the convention would not nominate him for the office of Controller, for he could not accept.

Mr. Hale then withdrew the nomination.

On motion, the convention proceeded to nominate, *viva voce*, a candidate for Controller.

When Albany County was called, Mr. Rathbone announced its thirteen votes for Judge Robertson.

Mr. Husted appealed to the Albany delegation in behalf of Westchester County, and to Judge Robertson to withdraw the nomination, which was done.

Mr. E. D. Morgan moved that George R. Babcock, of Erie County, be nominated by acclamation. Lost.

Mr. Berri, of Kings, named F. E. Spinner, of Herkimer.

Mr. Hale, of Essex, named W. W. Palmer, of Dutchess, and spoke of his qualifications.

Mr. Barrow, of Onondaga, named E. B. Judson, of Syracuse.

Mr. Dexter, of Chemung, named A. S. Diven, of Chemung, and spoke in high terms of his merits.

A delegate said: "Mr. Spinner will not accept."

Mr. MacArthur eulogized Gen. Spinner, and admitted that he did not desire to have this nomination; still he thought, if the convention would nominate him, he would accept.

H. C. Robinson, of New-York, inquired if Gen. Spinner had not recently written an inflation letter. If so, his nomination here would place this convention in a peculiarly inconsistent predicament.

George R. Babcock, after thanking the gentleman for naming him for this office, respectfully withdrew his name.

The convention then proceeded to nominate *viva voce* a candidate for Controller. The vote stood:

Whole number of votes	393
Necessary to a choice	197
Gen. Spinner	259
Mr. Palmer	23
Mr. Judson	18
Mr. Diven	49
Francis C. Barlow	3
E. D. Morgan	36
Mr. Hulburd	4

Before the vote was announced, Mr. Prescott, of Herkimer, said the delegation was proud to have in their county such a man as Gen. Spinner. The delegation know him, and know his sentiments on this subject. When they were called to vote they purposely abstained from voting because they knew he did not want the office, but now as the vote was closing, if the convention was determined to nominate him under all circumstances, their delegation desired to cast their vote unanimously for Spinner.

Col. W. C. Squire, of Herkimer, moved that the President of this convention be instructed to send the following message immediately:

"*To Gen. Francis E. Spinner, Mohawk, N. Y.:*
You have been unanimously nominated by the Republican Convention of the State of New-York, now in session, for the office of Controller of the State. The convention confidently awaits the tidings of your acceptance."

Adopted, and the President forwarded the telegram immediately.

STATE TREASURER.

T. G. Younglove, of Saratoga, moved that Gen. E. A. Merritt, of St. Lawrence County, be nominated for State Treasurer by acclamation. Carried, with applause.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The next nomination was for Attorney General. Mr. Lincoln, of Ontario, spoke at length of a man whom he thought specially fitted for the place, and had not proceeded far before many delegates cried, "Name, name;" "Prince, Prince." Mr. Lincoln closed by nominating L. Bradford Prince, of Queens. [Applause.]

Mr. E. Delafield Smith named George F. Danforth, of Monroe. [Applause.] He then spoke at some length of his qualifications.

Mr. C. S. Spencer, of New-York, seconded the nomination of Mr. Prince, of Queens.

Mr. Voorhees, of Kings, advocated the nomination of Mr. Danforth.

Mr. Phelps, of New-York, followed on the same side.

Mr. Sackett, of Saratoga, also seconded the nomination of Mr. Danforth. His nomination would give high satisfaction to the people of Saratoga County.

Mr. Platt, of Dutchess, sustained the nomination of Mr. Prince.

Mr. Vedder, of Cattaraugus, spoke at length and with much energy in favor of the nomination of Mr. Prince, reciting his services to the people as a legislator and as manager in the impeachment of Judge Barnard.

The vote was then called with the following result:

Whole number of votes cast	408
Necessary to a choice	205
George F. Danforth received	258
L. B. Prince received	149

Mr. Prince rose to move to make the nomination unanimous. He had come here impressed with the conviction that there were presages of victory in the air. With a good ticket, and a platform which speaks for reform, and meets the calumnies of our enemies in connection with the third term, he believed so still. He then spoke in high terms of Mr. Danforth, and moved to make his nomination unanimous. Great and continued applause, and the motion was carried. Mr. Danforth was then declared unanimously nominated.

On the motion of Mr. Voorhees, of Kings, three cheers were given for L. Bradford Prince.

STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

The next nomination was for State Engineer and Surveyor.

Mr. Bostwick, of Tompkins, named O. H. P. Cornell, of Tompkins, youngest son of the late Ezra Cornell, and eulogized him as in every respect worthy of the nomination.

A delegate named Joseph N. Green, of Orleans.

Mr. MacArthur, of Rensselaer, named Charles H. Fisher, of Rensselaer.

The roll was called with this result:

Whole number of votes	385
Necessary to a choice	193
O. H. P. Cornell received	301
Joseph N. Green	71
Charles H. Fisher	12
George Geddes	1

Mr. Cornell was declared nominated.

On motion of Mr. Husted the nomination was made unanimous.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Van Master, of Wayne, nominated William E. Tinsley, of that county, for Canal Commissioner. He said Mr. Tinsley was a respected member of the press, and well qualified for the duties of the office. Since the construction of the canals, now fifty years ago, Wayne County had never had a Canal Commissioner, though she was deeply interested in the canals. He therefore hoped the claim would be recognized and allowed.

Mr. Coffin, of Kings, by unanimous desire of the delegation from that county, seconded the nomination of Mr. Tinsley, and moved it be made by acclamation.

Mr. Barrow, of Onondaga, named Reuben W. Stroud, and proceeded to say that the State never had a more honest or more economical official on the canals. Since he had been in office he had reduced the expenses on the canals $1,800,000. Such an officer, he said, ought to be re-elected, and he believed the people would sustain his nomination.

A delegate nominated L. B. Hodgman, of Steuben County, and said he was a practical engineer, and an honest man, and would prove an excellent official.

Mr. Sloan, of Oswego, said his county yielded their purpose to present A. H. Failing in favor of Mr. Tinsley.

Mr. Knapp, of Cayuga, moved that the nomination of Mr. Tinsley be made by acclamation, which was carried, and Mr. Tinsley's nomination was declared.

STATE PRISON INSPECTOR.

The next candidate was State Prison Inspector, and Mr. Cornell, of New-York, moved Rev. Benoni I. Ives be nominated by acclamation. Carried with great applause.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

Mr. Husted, of Westchester, said that the Republicans of Ohio had adopted a system in their organization which had worked so well that he desired to see it adopted here. Therefore he moved the following:

Resolved, That in order to facilitate the business of future State Conventions the State Committee be authorized to make and enforce such rules and regulations as may be necessary to promote such object.

CANAL AND PRISON REFORM.

Mr. Husted said he hoped that this convention would now consent to correct a mistake which had been made to-day. He moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the resolution offered by Mr. Madden, of Orange. He referred to the resolution concerning canal and prison reform. He then referred to the action of the Legislature on the subject, when the Democratic House scouted the principle contained in the resolution. [The resolution is given in the morning proceedings.]

Mr. C. E. Smith, of Albany, offered the following as a substitute, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we indorse and commend to the people the concurrent resolution adopted by the last Legislature in the amendments of the Constitution as a practical step toward reform in the Administration.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

On motion, the State Committee was authorized to fill any vacancies in the ticket by reason of declination.

On motion, the State Committee was also authorized to fill any vacancies in their committee.

The State Central Committee was then reported and agreed to, as follows:

First District—John Birdsall.
Second District—S. B. Dutcher.
Third District— ——.
Fourth District—David Williams.
Fifth District—Austin Leake.
Sixth District—A. B. Cornell.
Seventh District—Jacob M. Patterson.
Eighth District—Gilbert J. Hunter.
Ninth District—Henry G. Leask.
Tenth District—William A. Darling.
Eleventh District—E. D. Morgan.
Twelfth District—William H. Robertson.
Thirteenth District—Lewis F. Payne.
Fourteenth District—E. M. Madden.
Fifteenth District—G. H. Sharpe.
Sixteenth District—John J. Smythe.
Seventeenth District—Gilbert Robertson, Jr.
Eighteenth District—Stephen Moffett.
Nineteenth District—S. P. Remington.
Twentieth District—John B. Clute.
Twenty-first District—James H. Graham.
Twenty-second District—W. C. Squire.
Twenty-third District—Charles S. Symonds.
Twenty-fourth District—Thomas F. Mott.
Twenty-fifth District—George U. Crouse.
Twenty-sixth District—John U. Knapp.
Twenty-seventh District—George Hyland, Jr.
Twenty-eighth District—Benjamin Devoe.
Twenty-ninth District—W. W. Crandall.
Thirtieth District—Henry A. Glidden.
Thirty-first District—W. J. Humphrey.
Thirty-second District—James D. Warren.
Thirty-third District—W. W. Henderson.

On motion, the thanks of the convention were unanimously tendered to the Chairman and the Secretaries of the convention, and then, at 7:20 P. M., the convention adjourned sine die.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The Republicans of Cayuga County have completed their nominations, as follows: For District Attorney, Sereno E. Payne; Treasurer, Horace T. Cook; Superintendent of Poor, Morris M. Olmsted; Coroners, William I. Cornwell and William T. Cox; Justice of Sessions, J. Sprague Morley; Assembly, First District, George I. Post; Second District, John S. Brown.

The nominations for Assembly in St. Lawrence are: First District, Dr. David McFalls; Second, A. P. Hepburn; Third, L. C. Lang. L. L. Goodale is the nominee for School Commissioner in the Third District.

The Lewis County Republicans have made nominations as follows: For Assembly, H. J. Botchford; Superintendents of the Poor, W. D. Clark and C. E. Thompson; Justice of Sessions, A. J. Thayer, of Turin; Coroners, John W. Wright and Sanford Coe; School Commissioners, W. D. Lewis and D. H. Hall.

Following are nominations for Assembly: Jefferson County, First District, George E. Yost; Chautauqua County, Second District, Theodore Case; Oneida County, Fourth District, George B. Anderson.

The Republicans of the Third District of Oswego County have nominated John Preston for Assembly, and John Ladd for School Commissioner.

OBITUARY.

CALEB LYON.

Hon. Caleb Lyon, who died yesterday at his residence, near Rossville, Staten Island, was born in Lyondale, this State, on Dec. 7, 1822. His father bore the same name, was a friend of De Witt Clinton, and a member of the Legislature of this State, while his grandfather was a Lieutenant in the Militia of Massachusetts, and was wounded at Bunker Hill. He was educated in Vermont, and was graduated from Norwich University in 1841 at the age of eighteen. From this institution he later in life received the degree of LL. D. He then traveled in Europe for a time, and President Polk appointed him Consul at Shanghai. Upon his return to this country from this consulate he traveled in Mexico and the South American States and the Sandwich Islands, and settled in California, where he was a member and Secretary of the Constitutional Convention of 1849, and designed the coat of arms for the State. Later he visited Europe a second time, and also went to Egypt and the Holy Land. He returned to this State and was sent to the Assembly, from which he resigned, and was in the same year elected to the State Senate. He then became a member of the Thirty-third Congress from this State. He was appointed Governor of Idaho Territory by President Lincoln in 1864. He returned to Washington in 1866, and was robbed on the train from this City of $47,000. While in Europe he was identified with the famous Koszta affair as the friend of Duncan N. Ingraham. He was fifty-three years of age at the time of his death.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—No further developments have taken place as yet in the affairs of the Bank of California. The statement may probably be expected in about ten days. It is stated that the Bank of Nevada will open at about the same time. Money in business circles remains tight, but otherwise everything is moving as usual. A meeting in honor of Ralston takes place to-night at Union Hall. A large attendance is expected.

TOO MUCH CHLORAL HYDRATE.

TORONTO, Sept. 8.—Edward Oliphan, eldest son of Dr. Oliphan, homeopathist, of this city, died last night from an overdose of chloral hydrate, taken to counteract the effects of some intoxicants.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

THE PENNSYLVANIANS AT ERIE.

A DAY OF WRANGLING—THE RANDALL AND WALLACE FACTIONS ACTIVE—SPEECH OF CHAIRMAN WRIGHT—AN ADJOURNMENT TILL TO-DAY—THE INFLATIONISTS IN THE MAJORITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ERIE, Penn., Sept. 8.—The convention met this morning and again in the afternoon, with the nominations still in great doubt and amid an increasing excitement and conflict. The caucusing last night, and especially the canvassing of Wallace, had failed to fix things with any certainty, though the friends of Ross, the Wallace candidate, showed more confidence before the convention met than at any previous time. Bigler was evidently beaten out of the field and, was pretty certain to be dropped. He was first taken up because he has had no record in politics for twenty years, and his nomination was advocated as an escape from the recent past. The Ohio election is making a great impression upon the Pennsylvania Democrats, who are very confident of Allen's election, without being able to give any reasons, except to repeat the stereotyped stories about workmen out of employment, manufacturers in distress, people in debt, and so through a doleful chapter. The warming of Bigler was somewhat in imitation of the revivification of Allen.

Wallace found himself this morning facing an intense and very ugly opposition which was putting in circulation stories of his connection with the Treasury Ring, and hinting at the most dreadful things, which his friends and Ross' friends found themselves compelled to confront. Before he retired, late in the night, he had made combinations which he hoped would control the nomination for Ross, unless they were broken to-day. Early in the morning his forces were in the field to maintain and strengthen the position, and the Randall crowd were making a desperate attack upon it. Noyes had, however, refused to trade for the Treasurership, and Wallace had failed to control the Noyes forces as he expected. It was acknowledged that Noyes was a formidable candidate, and the contest seemed to be between him and Ross. Noyes is a man of large wealth, exceedingly popular by reason of "hail-fellow" qualities, and democratic generosity. He is a plain man, of very moderate ability, and of no pretension. He seems to be regarded as strictly honest, and without dishonorable political affiliations. His ability to write a powerful message being sarcastically spoken of, a friend replied, "Well, there is plenty of help available for that work." Judge Ross is a graduate of Princeton, praised by his friends as a man of extraordinary ability, scholarly, of elegant manners, and a fine speaker—indeed, an orator. If nominated, he will resign from the Bench immediately, and take the stump. Except by the especial advocates of Ross and Noyes, the situation was regarded as more complicated than ever before, and new men were talked of.

In this condition of affairs the convention met. It was called to order by the Chairman of the State Committee, John Miller, who, instead of demanding order, would say "Steady," in a deep monotone, as if encouraging a line of soldiers. James Ellis and John D. Styles were nominated for temporary Chairman, and Ellis was chosen, the vote standing 132 to 112 for Styles. Styles was the Randall candidate, and the Wallace men, some of them, claim a victory which they acknowledged looked like defeat. But inquiry showed there had been no trial of strength, and this vote had but little significance, though it had added fuel to the flames. After some confusion, caused by the blundering of the Chairman, Ellis, the Committees on Contested Seats, on Permanent Organization, and on the Platform were selected by the delegations, and the convention adjourned till 4 o'clock.

In the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the convention met, and Henry B. Wright, of Luzerne County, was nominated for permanent Chairman by the Committee on Permanent Organization, and was promptly elected without any show of opposition. He is a large, fine-looking old man, with white hair, "Burnside" whiskers, and of dictatorial bearing. He made a speech, some of which is worth quoting to show the spirit of the old Democracy, and how an uncompromising hard-money man is affected by signs of party supremacy and amid party distress. The principal portion of his speech was as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I return you my thanks for this honor that you have conferred upon me. Although I have been frequently called upon heretofore in my own State, and upon one occasion by the Democracy of the nation, to preside over its nominating convention, still, considering all the circumstances that bring me before you to-day, I feel doubly proud. It has been my ambition—you see I am somewhat advanced in life—to see the Government of the State and the Government of the nation placed back where it legitimately belongs. [Loud cheers.] With that accomplished, so far as politics are concerned my mission is ended. I have a few things to advance to you, not in a spirit of dictation, but rather as one friend in a great emergency would talk to another when some great event was about to be accomplished. As was remarked by your worthy Chairman this morning, the principal and ruling feature that should govern the convention is an honest effort, an honest desire, to harmonize all matters, in view of the accomplishment of a great end. With regard to the candidates that should be nominated, I have no choice. Give me any gentleman of unexceptionable character and I am satisfied. I come to this place without any knowledge of how I should vote upon this important question. The question is, Shall we win? That is the point. I am content to win with any of the distinguished men who are placed before us and whose names are being canvassed.

This is a fact that stands out in prominent relief. I have met with no combination, no disposition, no association of men to carry a man not worthy to carry, nor to force upon us any one, even if worthy. I think we have no occasion to have differences in regard to the platform of principles. I tell you what I would do if I had control of the matter. The mission of the Democratic Party has been, since I commenced voting, more than forty years ago, to observe the principle to make nothing but gold and silver the constitutional currency and legal tender. [Cheers, shouts, and a few hisses.] When I was in the Congress of the United States, when this greenback bill was passed I voted against it, and I voted against the institution of the national banks; and now, my friends, considering the difficulties that surround us, let us have always an idea of gold and silver ahead as the ultimate point to reach. But do not hasten that point to the destruction of any industry. [Cheers.] Let us have resumption when we can come to resumption without killing any industry. [Voice—"Good for the old man."] It is not necessary for me to say who is responsible for the trouble and difficulties that surround us. We did not cause it, but here we are with this greenback currency upon our hands, and if we pass a resolution to resume to-morrow the party and the nation will die; but we can keep steadily in view ahead a glod and silver currency—the constitutional coin—till we have got to that point when we can say, "We have gone far enough now, and now we will resume." Now, I think this body are prepared to do something like that.

The choice of Wright for Chairman was supposed to have some significance in the contest for the State ticket, but no one can exactly describe it. Wright is claimed both for and against the nomination of Ross. After his speech there was a slight ebullition on the adoption of the list of Secretaries, it being asserted that some Republicans had been selected as reading clerks. Then there was a short skirmish between some who wanted to begin voting for candidates and others who wanted to adjourn. Finally, with little opposition, the convention adjourned till 8 o'clock on the representation that the Committee on Resolutions wanted more time. At 8 o'clock the convention again met, adopted the report of the Committee on Contested Seats, heard a report of progress from a member of the Committee on Resolutions, accepted an invitation for an excursion on the lake from the Board of Trade, which will be made to-morrow morning, and adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

The members hope to finish the business during the afternoon, but that will be difficult unless the platform meets with less obstruction than seems possible now.

The strength of the inflationists is increasing, and they will hold the large preponderance in the convention. The honest currency people hoped they would gain the concession of a united resolution which would not commit the party, but at this hour, 10:30, they have abandoned that hope, and the staunchest of them have grown weak. The inflation forces have been increased, and their clamor redoubled. They appeal to the hard-money men in behalf of Ohio and the party salvation. It is admitted by all that the election of Allen is the only hope of the Democracy in this State, the last hope of regaining the Federal control next year. Now, say the inflationists, "Can you afford to imperil Ohio by the rebuff of a hard-money resolution, or even one of doubtful meaning?" They seem to think the adoption of the Ohio Platform here will make Allen's success certain.

The confidence which prevails here that Allen will be elected is largely due to the systematic representations of the inflationists, who gain thereby the belief that inflation is strong in Ohio. Many are the hard-money men who submit to the adoption of the Ohio platform sorrowfully, but they say "We cannot afford to loose Ohio." They admit that the adoption of inflation here would add to the influence of a defeat in Ohio; but it is a forlorn hope, and the need of Democratic success in Ohio is the burden of their song. The Committee on Resolutions are now engaged in a heated contest on this question. There are about fifty members. A subcommittee of seven was appointed by Frank Hughes to draft the resolutions. There was no representation from Philadelphia, and only one hard-money man on it. The subcommittee adopted the Ohio financial resolutions, and so reported to the full committee early in the evening. That committee agreed to those which demand the repeal of the Specie Resumption bill and the replacing of national bank circulation with greenbacks.

Midnight.—The Committee on Resolutions have agreed upon the platform, except the financial resolutions. That whole subject has been recommitted to the subcommittee, the effort being to have the Ohio resolutions remodeled. None of the financial resolutions are yet finally adopted. It is the opinion of some of the members that an hour more will finish the work. The inflationists have a majority in committee and they still expect to carry the Ohio resolutions unchanged. Whatever modifications may be made will be in the interest of harmony in the convention to-morrow. The platform is now the topic of chief interest, and other matters are subordinate, though the ticket is still being vigorously and quietly canvassed by the workers. The resolutions, except those concerning the finances, relate to State affairs and are very long.

In regard to the nomination of Governor, speculation is vain. Late this evening Bigler's star seemed to shine again and Noyes' to go out. In which case the Ross men are very confident they would win; but there is also talk of a new man, and the anti-Wallace men are sounding sentiment concerning Judge Jenckes, of Jefferson County. Malcom Hay, of Pittsburg, has also been spoken of, but is without support in his own vicinity, where Barr has the delegates. Pershing will show considerable strength if the Wallace and anti-Wallace factions go to pieces. Pershing's nomination, it is claimed, would be a triumph of the people over both rings. He is a good and honest Judge.

One A. M.—The Committee on Resolutions has just voted on the financial resolutions, and the Ohio resolutions were adopted, except the first of the four was modified to assert the principle that a sound currency should be gold or silver or redeemable therein, and the resolution also opposes further contraction or expansion of the currency. Some of the more violent of the inflationists left the committee-room, and declare they will carry the subject into the convention. The whole platform as adopted means very little, and the change made is a victory for the hard-money men, who have shown a strength not anticipated. The disgust of the bolting inflationists was intense, and was well indicated by the forcible expression of one of them, "What the —— do we want of a redeemable currency?"

THE WISCONSIN DEMOCRATS.

GOV. TAYLOR AND THE OTHER STATE OFFICERS RENOMINATED—THE PLATFORM—RAILROAD REFORM, HARD MONEY, STATE RIGHTS, NO POPERY, &C.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 8.—The Democratic State Convention met at the Opera-house in this city at noon to-day. Hon. D. W. Moxon was chosen temporary chairman. After the appointment of committees the convention took a recess until 3 o'clock.

Upon reassembling permanent organization was effected, with ex-Gov. Nelson Dewey as President. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the representatives of the Democratic and Liberal Reform, and Independent electors of Wisconsin, in convention assembled, congratulate the people of the State, regardless of partisan distinction, upon the progress thus far made in the reduction of the State's expenditures, in the vigorous and impartial administration of the laws in the repeal of obnoxious legislation, in the additional protection assured the industrial and producing classes, and in the banishment of the debasing spirit of political partyism from official places; and we resolve and declare—

First—That we will abide by the principles of political reform adopted by the People's Reform Convention of 1873, and subsequently readopted by 15,000 majority of the people of Wisconsin at the polls, and

Second. That we will abide by the declaration of principles unanimously agreed on by the reform and Independent members of the Wisconsin Legislature of 1875, to wit: Preservation of the public credit; honest payment of the national debt; rigid economy in State and Federal administrations; more and cheaper facilities for transportation within and without the State; completion of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers improvements; sound currency in coin or its equivalent; tariff for revenue only, levying lighter duties upon articles of necessity than upon articles of luxury; the sovereignty of the State over corporations of its own creation; no sympathy for men who vote or apologize for Credit Mobilier corruptions in Congress or elsewhere, or who affiliate with men of corrupt practices in State or Federal legislation; the sovereignty of the Federal Government in the exercise of its delegated powers, the sovereignty of the States and the people as to all powers not delegated to the Federal Government nor prohibited to the States; the supremacy of civil authority in times of peace, and liberty, equality, and fraternity for all men under the law; the freedom of the press from Federal gag laws; freedom of religion and opinion; hostility to all State or Federal enactments which usurp jurisdiction over private conscience, or punish one man for the offenses of another; the elevation of labor and its permanent and positive protection in all its rights without injustice to capital, and the perpetual subordination of the interests of party to principles and to the good of the whole people.

We furthermore resolve and declare that, being but one people and having but one country, it is essential to our national peace and prosperity that harmony prevail between the Federal and State Governments in all their legal and constitutional relations; that toward that end it is necessary that the Constitution, with all its amendments, be acknowledged as the supreme law throughout the land, and that no effort be made to counteract the letter or spirit of its provisions. But we strongly condemn all attempts by the Federal Government to absorb or exercise powers not expressly delegated by the Constitution, and the inference of the Federal Administration in matters of purely local concern.

Second—That in the administration of our national affairs of late years we find but little to praise and much to regret and disapprove.

Third—That the framers of our Government wisely guarded against the union of church and State, and we insist that the principles of our Constitution in this respect shall be adhered to strictly and forever, and that in the administration of our public affairs all sectarian issues shall be discarded.

Fourth—That under our Constitution the school fund and its revenues are set apart and exclusively devoted to the support and maintenance of the public schools, and that all agitation relating to a division of the same is impolitic and uncalled for; that such schools are an independent element of republican institutions, and we believe in more and more perfecting the system so as to bring a thorough and free common-school education within the reach of all, but we also insist that, as required by the Constitution, the public schools throughout our State shall be kept free from sectarian instruction, in order that they may be accessible to all, without interference with the rights of conscience.

Fifth—That the power given to the Legislature by the Constitution of our State to exempt property from taxation was expected to be exercised with the utmost caution; but much complaint has been made that the power has been used with very little restraint, to the detriment of public interests, and we accordingly recommend an early revision of the laws upon that subject.

Sixth—That after the many unsuccessful efforts of the Republican Party of Wisconsin to promote temperance by prohibitory legislation, we rejoice in the final acknowledgment that true education and sound morals are the best agencies for that purpose; but that we deem it essential to remain vigilant rather than confide in declarations possibly dictated by partisan exigency instead of by settled convictions of principle and duty, and we furthermore recommend any amendment of the present Excise law necessary to secure every portion of the people from arbitrary infringements upon the letter and spirit of its provisions.

Seventh—That we congratulate the people of Wisconsin upon the settlement of the question of the sovereignty of the State over corporations of its creation, and upon the perpetual source of redress thus assured against aggressions from monopolized capital, and we demand that the power of the State thus established shall be firmly and continuously exercised for the complete protection of the people from every form of corporate injustice, extortion, or aggression, and we repeat and declare that the improvement of old and construction of new lines of railway are necessary to the progress and development of the State, and that railroad companies are entitled to reasonable and reliable compensation for actual capital and labor thus employed.

Eighth—That the use or contribution of money by party candidates for the purpose of directly or indirectly corrupting public opinion, is an offense which demands the execration of all enlightened and patriotic men, and we insist upon a prompt and vigorous enforcement of the law to punish the crime of bribery committed at or before elections and upon such amendment of said law as experience may prove necessary to the full protection of the ballot-box from crimes of this class.

Ninth—That the vast annual contributions of the country for the support of the National Government warrant a more rapid reduction of the national debt, and a corresponding relief of the people from the burden of annual interest paid from the profits of their industry.

Tenth—That we demand an early revision of the patent laws, and a more liberal legislation for the protection of the people in this department from the exactions of aggregated capital.

Eleventh—That we sincerely deplore the recent failure of enlightened men to establish civil service reform in the administration of the National Government; that in the opinion of this convention appointments to office in this State and nation should be based on the permanent qualifications of honesty and capacity, and not upon partisan service, and we earnestly invite a united effort of all patriotic men to guard the people from the evils of partisan and official corruption, for prompt and condign punishment of crime in official places, and for the restoration of pure and economical government in every department of the public service.

The present State officers were renominated by acclamation, as follows: Governor, William R. Taylor; Lieutenant Governor, Charles D. Parker; Secretary of State, Peter Dayton; State Treasurer, Ferdinand Kuchu; Attorney General, A. Scott Sloan; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Edward Learing.

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—The complexion of the Legislature is as follows:

Senate.—San Francisco and San Mateo, Democrat; San Francisco, seven Democrats; Colusa and Tehama, Democrat; Contra Costa and Marin, Independent Democrat; Mendocino, Humboldt, and Del Norte, Independent Democrat; Santa Cruz, Monterey, and San Benito, Republican; San Joaquin, Republican; San Bernardino and San Diego, Independent Democrat; Sonoma, Lake, and Napa, Independent Democrat; Solano, Republican; Santa Clara, Independent Democrat; Sacramento, Independent; Mariposa, Merced, and Stanislaus, Democrat; Siskiyou, Modoc, and Trinity, Democrat, (elected in place of Irwin, a hold-over Senator;) Los Angeles, Independent; Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo, Democrat; Tulare, Independent; Mokelumne, Democrat; Santa Cruz, one Democrat, one Independent; Alameda, Independent; Calaveras, Republican; Amador, Democrat; Eldorado, Republican; Placer, Independent; Solano and Yolo, Independent; Sonoma, Democrat; Yuba and Sutter, Republican; Sierra, Republican; Butte, Democrat.

Assembly.—Amador, two Democrats; Alameda, one Independent Democrat, two Democrats; Butte, two Democrats; Calaveras, Independent; Colusa, and Tehama, Democrat; Contra Costa, Republican; Trinity and Shasta, Democrat; Eldorado, Democrat; Eldorado and Alpine, Democrat; Fresno, Democrat; Humboldt, Republican; Inyo, Democrat; Kern and Tulare, Democrat; Lake, Democrat; Plumas and Lassen, Democrat; Los Angeles, two Democrats; Marin, Democrat; Mariposa and Merced, Democrat; Mendocino, Democrat; Monterey, Republican; Siskiyou and Modoc, Democrat; Napa, Democrat; Nevada, Democrat; Placer and Sacramento, one Republican and two Democrats; San Benito, Democrat; San Bernardino, Independent; San Diego, Republican; San Joaquin, three Republicans; San Luis Obispo, Democrat; San Mateo, Republican; Santa Barbara and Ventura, Democrat; Santa Clara, three Independents; Santa Cruz, Republican; Sierra, Independent; Solano, one Republican and one Democrat; Sonoma, three Democrats; Stanislaus, Democrat; Sutter, Democrat; Tuolumne, Democrat; Yolo, Democrat; Yuba, one Democrat; tie between Independent and Democrat.

THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

SAN FRANISCO, Sept. 8.—The latest returns show that the Legislature stands as follows:

In the Senate—19 Democrats, 5 Independent Democrats, 9 Independents, and 7 Republicans.

In the Assembly—60 Democrats, 1 Independent Democrat, 7 Independents, and 11 Republicans.

In Yuba County the Democrats and Independents are a tie.

THE NEW-JERSEY ELECTION.

ALL THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS PROBABLY ADOPTED.

The vote on the constitutional amendments had almost entirely been counted in Jersey City last evening. The thirty-eight polling places were closed as soon as the official returns were made out. The returns were then sealed in envelopes, directed to Secretary of State Kelsey, and left with the Police authorities for delivery. No duplicate returns were filed, and it was consequently impossible to ascertain what the figures were. From statements made by such of the election officers as could be found, however, it is probable that Jersey City returned a small majority in favor of the amendments, except perhaps amendment No. 12, providing for the equal taxation of property, in which case the majority is probably against it. The Judges meet to-morrow to select a messenger to carry the returns to Trenton, and more definite information may then be obtained.

In Hoboken the returns show a majority of less than 50 against the amendments. In the Fourth Ward, out of 346 votes, only 40 votes were cast for the amendments, excepting the twelfth, which received but 9 votes. The Third Ward gives an average majority of 53 against them. The Second Ward returns have not been received yet, but they show a majority of about 250 for the amendments. The First Ward gives an average majority of about 95 for them.

The town of Harrison gives a majority of 295 against them. Union Hill ratifies them by a majority of 46, except amendment 12, which is defeated by 203 votes. West Hoboken's majority for them is 35.

Mercer County, in which Trenton is located, gives 2,000 majority for them; the City of Rahway 675 majority, except amendment No. 12, against which a majority of 750 was cast.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 8.—The indications are that all the constitutional amendments have been adopted by from 10,000 to 30,000 majority in the State. There are large majorities against No. 12 in the five counties affected, but the rest of the State voted heavy for it and overcome them by 10,000.

Newark gives 5,000 votes for all but No. 11, and 2,000 against.

Essex County gives 7,000 for all, and 3,000 against No. 12.

Camden gives 7,000 for all.

Mercer gives 3,000 and Morris 3,000. Paterson gives 596 majority for the amendments, except No. 12, which is defeated by 3,200. Passaic County will give about 1,000 majority for the amendments and 4,000 against No. 12.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 8.—Morris County adopts the constitutional amendments entire by about 3,000 majority. Morristown gives 600 of this number, being almost its total vote.

THE MAJORITY FOR THE AMENDMENTS REPORTED TO BE 20,000.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 8.—The constitutional amendments have been carried in this State by a majority of about twenty thousand. The State canvassers, to canvass the vote, will meet on the 28th inst. The names of the canvassers will be officially announced to-morrow.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

THE ORGANIZATION COMPLETED—ALL THE OFFICERS DEMOCRATS.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 8.—The Constitutional Convention completed its organization to-day. All the officers elected were Democratic. Immediately after the organization Mr. Tourgee (Republican) offered a motion to adjourn sine die. It was negatived by a strict party vote. One Republican, Mr. Woodfin, and Mr. Wilcox, Independent, did not vote.

An ordinance introduced by Mr. Badger, of Wake County, providing for the relief of ex-Gov. Holden from political disabilities was referred.

A resolution by Judge Buxton to seat the Republican claimants for admission from Robeson County lies over.

The death of Hon. W. A. Graham was announced by his colleague, Mr. Turner. Suitable resolutions were adopted, and pending the eulogies the convention adjourned till to-morrow.

GEN. WOODFORD IN OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 8.—Gov. Woodford, of New-York, is addressing an immense audience here to-night on hard money. Trains from the inflation iron regions have brought hundreds to the town, and 7,000 is a low estimate of those present, including clubs from Massillon and Alliance. There is great enthusiasm manifested, and Stark County is confident of victory. The committee have resolved to push the hard-money question more strangly. There is no doubt that every hour strengthens the Republican cause in Ohio, and Gen. Woodford intends to confine himself to the hard-money issue.

THE CANAL FRAUDS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Attorney General Pratt has engaged Judge George F. Comstock, of this city, to assist him in prosecuting suits against canal contractors.

WASHINGTON.

HOW TO PREVENT WHISKY FRAUDS.

THE BONDSMEN OF STOREKEEPERS AND GAUGERS TO BE PROSECUTED—REVENUE INSPECTOR FARRON'S OPINION—THE SPECIAL INDIAN COMMISSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Revenue Inspector Yaryan has presented to Commissioner Pratt a long report detailing the manner in which the whisky frauds were perpetrated in the West, and describing the checks adopted to prevent such frauds in the future. In concluding the report Mr. Yaryan expresses the belief that the vigorous prosecution of the bondsmen of more than forty storekeepers and gaugers for the forfeiture of the full penalty of the bond will do much to make such officers honest. Heretofore the giving of a gauger's or storekeeper's bond was a mere formality, and no suits were ever instituted, even when frauds through their collusion had been proved. The Government seemed satisfied to prosecute the distiller alone. Of the ability of the Government to collect the present tax on whisky, Mr. Yaryan says: "I am firmly of the opinion that the present large tax upon distilled spirits can be collected with but small loss. This opinion is based upon the fact that every storekeeper, gauger, and employe who is connected with the distillery where fraud is perpetrated becomes a pensioner upon the distiller. If, therefore, distillers be kept under such strict surveillance that the amount of money gained by fraud is not sufficient to pay a large corps of officers and workmen, they will, as a matter of policy, be honest."

The commission to investigate the charges preferred by Prof. Marsh against the Indian Bureau will assemble here to-morrow. Prof. Marsh is here in obedience to the summons of the commission.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE TRANSFER OF GOLD.

No additional transfers of gold from New-York to San Francisco have been authorized to-day. All the money in San Francisco at the disposal of the Treasury has been used excepting a good working balance. The amount saved to the Government in express charges by these recent transfers is $150,000.

REVENUE ITEMS.

The Customs receipts to-day were $705,198. The internal revenue receipts were $409,537. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day opened proposals for furnishing paper for printing internal revenue stamps. Thirteen bids were opened in the presence of the representatives of a number of prominent manufacturing firms. Their proposals were referred to a committee composed of the Solicitor of the Treasury and Messrs. Gaines, of the Secretary's office, and Elliott, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, who will report in a day or two.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $2,462,874; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $65,680,000; coin, including $16,937,000 in coin certificates, $65,590,478; outstanding legal tenders, $374,245,708.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Surgeon W. K. Scofield is ordered to the receiving-ship Ohio at Boston; Surgeon T. Woolverton is detached from the receiving-ship Ohio at Boston, and ordered to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va.; Surgeon George H. Cook is detached from the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va., and placed on waiting orders.

NAVAL NEWS.

The Navy Department has received information of the arrival of the practice-ship Constellation in Chesapeake Bay, with the midshipmen from the Naval Academy on board.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HIS ADDRESS AT THE DE SOTO (MO.) FAIR YESTERDAY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 8.—Jefferson Davis delivered an address at the Agricultural Fair at De Soto, Mo., to-day. There was a large crowd present from Jefferson and Wyoming Counties, and quite a number of the most prominent citizens of all parties. Mr. Davis was well received, but no notable demonstration was made on the occasion. He opened his speech by expressing much pleasure in meeting the people of a section of the country with which he was well acquainted many years ago, and felt rejoiced at its growth and prosperity. He came, he said, not to discuss those questions which vex the mind and disturb the harmony which prevail among the people. If there are any who still entertain feelings of malice or cherish bitterness on account of the past, let us withdraw from such. He declared that whatever might be the machinations of politicians, whatever the views of policy and the designs of statecraft might desire to consummate in regard to the future, the people of the great Mississippi Valley are one and must always remain one people in interest, in destiny, and in social forms and material progress. No man, no course of policy, no deep designs of ambitious men, could ever dissever them in all the future. They would surely stand together. The great river binds together by ties stronger than any that politics could ever invent, and from its source to its mouth the people who dwell in the valley must be united. He then spoke at considerable length upon the vast agricultural resources of the country and the future developments of the commerce of the Mississippi Valley, and its great advantage and importance to the nation. In view of the vast possibilities of this great valley, he advocated building a university, which should serve to confer the highest education upon the young men of the valley. The great population which must soon swarm in this rich region will lead or be led, according to the status which they maintain in mental culture.

Mr. Davis also urged the necessity of direct trade with Europe, and asserted that specie resumption was impracticable until our exports exceed our imports; declared that Congress had no authority to declare specie payments should be resumed at a certain date, and that in the present condition of the country more currency is needed.

The speech was frequently applauded, and seemed at least to give satisfaction to all hearers.

THE WESTERVELT TRIAL.

THE ACCUSED'S CONNECTION WITH DOUGLASS AND MOSHER—WHAT A WITNESS TOLD WESTERVELT.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 8.—In the Westervelt trial to-day the first witness was Mr. William V. McKean, editor of the *Public Ledger*, who testified to having first seen Westervelt soon after the shooting of Mosher and Douglass, and detailed a conversation had with the prisoner on that occasion regarding his visits to Philadelphia. Witness was requested to confine himself strictly to what Westervelt told him, and proceeded with the statement about Westervelt's unsuccessful attempts to sell patent gas-burners here, and his subsequent visit here at the request of "Bill," [Mosher,] and if anybody had been inquiring for Mosher at his house; if inquiries had not been made Westervelt was to publish a "personal" as follows: "Napoleon, have been there and they are all well;" if inquiries had been made the personal was to read: "Napoleon, have seen them and they are not well;" Westervelt stated that he had not published any personals of either kind; he also detailed the visit to Rondout; he said he was asked to accompany Mosher and Douglass there on a picnic, and subsequently ascertained that the picnic was for the purpose of robbery and burglary; he being out of work and out of money agreed to go with them, and the three went together; two days and two nights were spent by the party in the neighborhood of Rondout, but his [Westervelt's] heart gave out and they did not rob any place. The story of the Rondout trip, it appears, was told to witness in answers to questions to Westervelt regarding Mosher's ownership or connection with boats. A considerable portion of this trip was in a boat, and hence the recital. Mosher wrote no letters from Rondout as far as Westervelt knew.

Another conversation between witness and Westervelt took place on the 28th of July, 1875, in Superintendent Walling's office; this was briefer than the first. The witness accused Westervelt of having concealed several things at the first interview with him. He then went on to say that at the first interview he had frequently asked Westervelt about messages, messengers, and go-betweens employed in Mosher's interest, and he [Westervelt] had only admitted having been with the men on three occasions, and knew of no messengers; at this time he admitted a knowledge of money being delivered to Mosher's wife. Witness told him that he had learned that he [Westervelt] had been twice with Douglass on the night of abduction, and, as had been since learned, he had the opportunity of delivering up Douglass. "I told him," said the witness, "that he had acted in bad faith with me and with the Police; that he was responsible for the fate of the child; that if the child were killed the blood would be on his hands." He rose up from his chair, and, raising his hands, said, "God forbid." He denied very earnestly having acted in bad faith.

A WOMAN WHO SAW WESTERVELT WITH CHARLIE ROSS IN BROOKLYN.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 8.—The following testimony produced a great sensation in the court-room:

Lucretia S. Peers affirmed: I reside in Brooklyn, N. Y.; I saw the prisoner on the 6th of July, in Brooklyn; I took an up-town horse car at City Hall to go to the upper part of Brooklyn; seated opposite me in the car was a man and a child; I recognize the prisoner, William Westervelt, as that man; the child was very fair, with dark eyes, light, soft, curly hair, and about four years old; the child had on a brown linen suit, shoes and stockings; over the linen suit was drawn a blue cotton sack; he had no hat on; the man never spoke to the child but once; the child cried, and he turned to it and said, "Hush hush;" the child seemed frightened at him, and screamed, and the man said, "Go see mamma, go see mamma;" the child stopped screaming then, and Westervelt took some crackers out of his pocket and gave it; the child ate the crackers and was quiet; when we came to North Fourth street he left the car, carrying the child on his arm; North Fourth street is in that part of Brooklyn known as Williamsburg; I think I had read of the abduction of Charlie Ross, but I didn't remember it at the time; [photographs of Charlie Ross were here handed to the witness;] these pictures bear a very strong resemblance to the child I saw in the car on the 6th of July, and I consider them very good likenesses.

The remainder of the afternoon session was taken up in the cross-examination of Mrs. Peers, in which she stated that she first saw the prisoner on the 6th of July, 1874, and next saw him in June, 1875, in Moyamensing Prison. She went there to see if she could recognize him.

AN IMPORTANT WITNESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—Detective Lyon, of the New-York Police, arrived here to-night with Harry A. Hartman, an ex-policeman of the Tenth Precinct. Hartman will be the most important witness for the prosecution that has been produced, if he will tell all he knows about the case.

THE MARYLAND REPUBLICANS.

THEY JOIN HANDS WITH THE REFORM PARTY AND ADJOURN THEIR CONVENTION WITHOUT NOMINATIONS—ANOTHER CONVENTION TO BE HELD ON THE 22D.

WESTMINSTER, Carroll County, Md., Sept. 8.—The Republican State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor, Attorney General, and Controller met in this village, at the Court-house, at noon to-day. All the counties and legislative districts were fully represented, with the exception of the counties of Kent, Wicomico, and Worcester, delegations from which were not present.

Mr. William J. Jones, of Cecil County, was made President. After the appointment of Committees on Credentials and Organization and on Resolutions the convention took a recess.

Upon reassembling Mr. Francis Miller, of Montgomery County, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported that the committee, after considerable debate, had instructed him to report the following:

Whereas, We have seen with profound satisfaction the uprising of the great masses of the people of Maryland, without regard to previous party ties, whose only object is to secure honest and equal government, and we shall best show our devotion to the highest public good by declaring our desire to co-operate cordially and heartily with such movement; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of one from each county and one from each legislative district of Baltimore City be appointed by the delegates for each county and district to confer with all organized friends of reform, with the view to the selection of candidates for Governor, Attorney General, and Controller, and that said committee shall report the result of their consultation for the action of this convention at an adjourned meeting to be held in Baltimore, on Wednesday, Sept. 22, at 12 M.

The report was adopted, only three delegates voting no.

The Consultation Committee authorized by the report was then appointed, and the convention adjourned to meet in Baltimore Sept. 22 to receive the report of the Consultation Committee.

THE DEMOCRATIC RING LIKELY TO BE DEFEATED BY THE ALLIANCE OF THE REPUBLICANS AND THE CITIZENS' PARTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 8.—The action of the Republican State Convention to-day in appointing a Committee of Conference to consult with the citizens' Party on the formation of a compromise ticket, in opposition to the Democratic Ring nominations, is looked upon as a most important step toward victory. With the pledging of the Republican vote to an independent ticket, the Democrats can be beaten in the State by a considerable majority, and while it has been acknowledged that success was only possible through combination of the entire opposition, there can be no doubt that such an opposition will carry the State. The committee appointed by the Republican Convention were in conference four hours to-night with the representatives of the Citizens' Party. There was an entire harmony of sentiment developed, but no definite conclusion was reached, and the conference adjourned until to-morrow. The probabilities are that the nomination for Governor will be tendered to Judge Richard Bowie, a conservative Republican now on the Bench of the Court of Appeals. In this event, Hon. J. Morrison Harris, a prominent Democratic lawyer of Baltimore, will be nominated for Attorney General, and Col. Edward Wilkins, of the Eastern Shore, for Controller of the Treasury.

LARGE FIRE IN NEWARK, N. J.

LOSS, $200,000—DESTRUCTION OF THE CELLULOID MANUFACTORY AND OTHER BUILDINGS—TWO PERSONS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN BURIED IN THE RUINS.

At about 5:50 o'clock last evening a fire and explosion occurred in the Celluloid Manufacturing Company's building, Nos. 45 and 47 Mechanic street, Newark, N. J., resulting in loss of life and the destruction of property valued at $200,000. About forty men and boys were engaged in the building. They were just preparing to go home when fire was discovered in the drying-room. The article manufactured in the building is used for the polishing of harness, &c., and is made in part of gun cotton. As soon as the flames were discovered the steam was turned on to extinguish them. The water was brought in contact with the gun-cotton, and a terrific explosion, resulting from chemical action, ensued. The roof was blown off and the sides fell in, burying beneath the ruins a number of persons, said, in the first moments of the panic, to be fifteen. Further reports reduced the number, but at 10 o'clock last night it was thought that two persons had been buried beneath the ruins.

As soon as the alarm of fire had been given most of the employes sought safety by retreating to the street. Two men were seen at one of the upper windows, evidently making an effort to get out. A few seconds later the explosion occurred, and they disappeared. Their names could not be ascertained.

Three men who were in the office at the time of the explosion crawled out from the debris and were saved. A number of those who had succeeded in getting to the street were severely injured. Laban Dennis had his skull fractured, but the wound is not a fatal one. Montgomery Dennis, his brother, was struck on the head by the falling wall. Alonzo T. Hoer was severely cut upon the face and head. Michael Dower received several scalp wounds. John Stephens was burned badly upon the arms and breast, as was also Jacob Hays, one of the watchmen employed in the factory. The book-keeper, Mr. Lyons, was also slightly burned. Charles Lockwood had his head cut and his leg fractured.

Some of the buildings on the opposite side of the street caught fire, but the flames were put out before they had done any considerable damage. The factory of Philip Meyers, railroad locks, adjoining the Celluloid building was entirely destroyed. G. & M. Simonson's saddle manufactory at No. 39 Mechanic street was also destroyed. Samuel Stewart, coffee roaster; D. W. Demorest, manufacturer of lightning rods; the Denny Gas Machine Manufacturing Company; S. R. Ouaied & Co.; Thomas Bates, cigar manufacturer; and McClure, Robinson & Tompkins, and T. J. Platt, polishing materials, occupied parts of the same building, and lose largely on stock and materials. The livery stables at Nos. 49 and 51 Mechanic street were also destroyed, but the horses and most of the carriages were removed to places of safety.

The building in which the fire broke out was the property of Dr. Abram Coles, whose loss is estimated at $35,000; insured for $14,000. The Celluloid Company lose, it is estimated, $125,000 upon their stock and machinery. Their insurance is but $60,000, mostly in foreign companies. The other losses are estimated at $40,000.

After the flames had been subdued the front wall of the Celluloid building, which alone was left standing, was pulled down, and a gang of men was put to work at once to remove the débris and recover the bodies of those who may have been buried beneath it.

TURKEY.

THE MEETING OF THE FOREIGN CONSULS AT MOSTAR.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Daily News* states that Server Pasha presides over the meetings of the foreign Consuls at Mostar. Hitherto the discussions have related to the reform of taxation, unequal and oppressive taxes being considered the chief cause of the rebellion. The Turkish Government permits the publication of none but official dispatches in regard to the proceedings.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIOTS.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GOV. AMES TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The following dispatch was received at the Executive Mansion last night from Gov. Ames, of Mississippi:

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 7, 1875.

To His Excellency U. S. Grant, President, Washington:

SIR: Domestic violence in its most aggravated form exists in certain parts of this State. On the evening of the 1st inst. unauthorized and illegal armed bodies overthrew the civil authorities of Yazoo County, and took forcible possession of said county from which the Sheriff, the peace officer of the county, was compelled to flee for safety, and is still a refugee. The Sheriff of this (Hinds) county reports that since the 4th inst. he has been unable, after every effort, to maintain the peace and protect rights. He reports various murders by unauthorized armed bodies who are scouring the country. Warren County is also reported as being in a state of terrorism from the demonstrations of still other unauthorized armed bodies, and a feeling of insecurity prevails in other counties of the State. After a careful examination of all the reports, I find myself compelled to appeal to the General Government for the means of giving that protection to which every American citizen is entitled. I do not now make a formal application under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, but telegraph you to know if you can and will regard the proclamation issued by you in December last on the application of the Legislature of this State, as still in force. The necessity of immediate action cannot be over-stated. If your proclamation of December last is not in force, I will at once make a formal application, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. (Signed,) ADELBERT AMES.

Mr. Luckey, Private Secretary to the President, immediately sent the above dispatch to the President at Long Branch, and a reply was received directing him to submit the dispatch to the Attorney General, ask for his advice, and answer Gov. Ames as to whether the proclamation of last year could be construed as now in force. The telegrams were handed to the Attorney General last night, and this morning that officer submitted to the President his decision that the proclamation of December last cannot be construed as now in force. This opinion was communicated to Gov. Ames, as directed by the President in the following dispatch:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8—10:30 A. M.

Gov. Adelbert Ames, Jackson, Miss.:

The President submitted your dispatch of yesterday, asking if the proclamation of December last is still in force, to the Attorney General, who decides that it is not in force. I notify you of his decision by direction of the President.

(Signed,) LEVI P. LUCKEY, Secretary.

GOV. AMES ASKS FEDERAL AID TO SUPPRESS THE INSURRECTION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The following telegram was received at the Executive Mansion this evening and immediately forwarded to the President at Long Branch by Mr. Luckey, his Private Secretary:

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 8, 1875—5:30 P. M.

To President U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C.:

Domestic violence prevails in various parts of this State beyond the power of the State authorities to suppress. The Legislature cannot be convened in time to meet the emergency. I, therefore, in accordance with section 4, article 4 of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence, make this my application for such aid from the Federal Government as may be necessary to restore peace to the State and protect its citizens.

(Signed,) ADELBERT AMES, Governor.

THE REPORTS OF A THREATENED NEGRO RISING ENTIRELY FALSE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 8.—The following dispatch from Jackson, Miss., to-night is from a prominent Republican:

"There has been no threatened rising of negroes. The report of negroes marching upon Byram is false. The Sheriff fed 180 refugees this morning. There are many others in town. Five negroes came in to-day from beyond Raymond and report being pursued by armed men and hounds. There is a much better feeling of security in this city, but people from the country report that armed bands are still riding about. The labor on the plantations is still suspended, laborers not yet leaving the woods and swamps. A telegram received here to-day reports a disturbance in Yazoo County, near Satartia, in which four men were wounded. A company of whites organized in Vicksburg, chartered a boat and started for the scene, also a company from Yazoo City. The registration of voters has ceased in this county, the Registers asserting they cannot perform their duties with safety."

A RIOT AT SATARTIA AND TWO MEN WOUNDED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 8.—The Vicksburg *Herald's* special from Yazoo City says a riot occurred at Satartia last night in which Dr. Maybin and Charles Rose (whites) were wounded. A company left Yazoo City on the steamer Ta'lahatchee for the scene of action. The negroes of Wolfe Lake have 300 stand of arms. Much excitement prevails.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen and is high east of the Mississippi Valley and the upper lake region. It is highest on the Middle Atlantic coast. It has fallen in the North-west, and is lowest in Iowa and Minnesota. The temperature has risen slightly in New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region. It has fallen slightly on the South Atlantic coast. Clear or partly cloudy weather has prevailed, except in the upper lake region and the North-west, where light local rains have fallen.

The Mississippi River has fallen twenty-two inches at Vicksburg and one inch at New-Orleans, and risen eight inches at St. Louis, thirty-four inches at Keokuk, six inches at Dubuque, and seven inches at La Crosse.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, high but slowly falling barometer, south to west winds, slight increase in temperature, with clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States, high barometer, south-east to south-west winds, slight rise in temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather, with light local rains on and near the coast.

ROBBERY OF A BANK.

A KENTUCKY BANK ROBBED OF $34,000.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 8.—Special dispatches to the Louisville papers from Granville, Ky., report that the bank of F. B. Hancock & Co. was robbed of $34,460 two nights ago, as follows: United States bonds, $25,000; legal tenders, $6,000; fractional currency, $2,000; gold coin, $1,460.

The *Evening Ledger* says the robbery was effected on Sunday at midnight, and is believed to have been done by experts from the skillful way it was conducted. Facts go to show, it is thought, that three men were engaged in the robbery, and strong suspicion is attached to three strangers who had been seen loitering around town a few days before.

THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—The Executive Committee of the Centennial Commission met here this evening, the following being present: Hon. D. J. Morrell, Chairman; Director General A. T. Goshorn, Alexander R. Boteler, Judge John Lynch, Hon. Charles P. Kimball, Samuel F. Phillips, William Phipps Blake, James E. Dexter, J. T. Bernard, Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, President of the commission, and Col. Myer Asch, Secretary of the commission. This afternoon the members visited the Exposition grounds and buildings, and expressed themselves, unofficially, as greatly pleased with the progress of the work. The session was short, and considerable business was marked out for next meeting. The subjects of music and military display at the Exhibition were not discussed, but were laid over.

A CONTROLLING POSITION.—The ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, No. 683 Broadway, which soon cures the worst ruptures, now occupies the whole field. All metal trusses were long since discarded. Patronized by Government for pensioners.—*Advertisement.*

Housekeepers will no longer use Fruit Jars with separate pieces to the tops to be lost, or which require a wrench to open or close, after the trial of the "COHANSEY" JARS, with Glass Lids and Screw-clamps in one piece, or the "PROTECTOR JARS," with Anti-rust Lined Metal Tops. See advertisement.

Upon the Health of the Teeth
Depends the purity of the breath. Preserve them unblemished by the use of the famous SOZODONT, that perfectly harmless vegetable preparation, and you will never regret it.

Lundborg's California Water
For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

Dropsy.—There is no disease in which the Peruvian Syrup has achieved greater wonders than in Dropsy.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

MARRIED.

DUNCAN—FAXON.—At Hudson, N. Y., at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. GEO. H. DUNCAN, of Brooklyn, to Miss MARY B. FAXON, of Hudson.

SALLADE—DISBROW.—On Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Anspach, of Reading, Penn., CHRISTIAN A. SALLADE, of Reading, Penn., to BELLA E. DISBROW, of this City. No cards.

VAUCHER—CHENEVIERE.—At Staten Island, Sept. 7, by Rev. Dr. Rockwell, JAMES L. VAUCHER to PERRETTE CHENEVIERE, eldest daughter of the late John R. Uhlmann, all of Geneva, Switzerland.

DIED.

BLAUVELT.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesday, Sept. 7, WILLIAM EDGAR BLAUVELT, of this City, in the 47th year of his age.

BRIGHAM.—In Westboro, Mass., Aug. 20, EMMA AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of the late Dexter Brigham.

CRUSE.—On Monday, Sept. 6, ALMIRA CRUSE, aged 18 years and 11 months.

The family and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Sept. 9, at 1 o'clock, at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th st., between 5th and Madison avs.

DAVENPORT.—At Stamford, Conn., Tuesday evening, Sept. 7, 1875, of diphtheria, JOHN, youngest son of Georgia E. and Theodore Davenport, Jr., aged 4 years, 3 months, and 5 days.

DUER.—At Brooklyn, Sept. 6, 1875, Rev. JOHN DUER, in the 53d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, 4th av., corner of 14th st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 9, at 2 P. M.

ELLIOT.—On Tuesday evening, 7th September, at Morristown, N. J., of typhoid fever, in the 15th year of her age, LULU H., daughter of Sallie Duncan and the late Dr. George T. Elliot, of New-York.

Her relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, on Thursday, 9th September, at 5:30 P. M.

HEGEMAN.—At Dover, N. J., Sept. 7, BENJAMIN A., infant son of William J. R. and Kate M. Hegeman, aged 9 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Dover, N. J., at 3:30 P. M. Thursday, 9th inst.

KITCHING.—On Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1875, MARIAN, wife of Andrew H. Kitching, in the 27th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 3 Christopher st., on Thursday, Sept. 9, at 1:30 o'clock.

LUCKINGS.—On Tuesday, Sept. 7, WILLIE, youngest son of Charles and Anna Luckings, aged 10 years and 7 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, Sept. 9, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Astoria.

LYMAN.—At Demarest, N. J., on the 8th inst., after a short illness, AGNES A., wife of George D. Lyman and daughter of the late Richard N. Weuman, of this City.

Funeral at Demarest on Friday, 10th inst., at 10:30 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Northern Railroad trains leave foot of Chambers street, New-York, at 9:30 A. M.; return at 12 M.

LYON.—On Sept. 7, at his residence near Rossville, Staten Island, Hon. CALEB LYON, of Lyonsdale, ex-Governor of Idaho Territory, in the 53d year of his age.

McKEON.—On Monday, the 6th inst., of paralysis, MICHAEL McKEON.

The relatives and friends, and those of his brother Matthew, are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 10:30 A. M., from St. Paul's Church, corner 59th st. and 9th av.

OVEN.—At Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 7, Rev. JOHN OVEN.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Mark's Church, on Thursday, Sept. 9, at 2:30 P. M. Prayers at the house at 2 o'clock.

STRANGE.—At Paterson, N. J., Sept. 6, BESSIE, eldest daughter of William and Libbie Strange, aged 11 years.

Funeral service at Broadway Reformed Church, on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 11:30 o'clock A. M. Carriages will meet the Erie train which leaves 23d st. at 9:45, and Chambers st. at 10 A. M. Interment will take place at Tarrytown, N. Y.

THORP.—ANDREW B. THORP, aged 40.

Funeral will take place in Fairfield, Conn., at 2:30, Friday, the 10th. Friends of family respectfully invited to attend.

VOSE.—In Walpole, N. H., Sept. 2, Miss CATHARINE VOSE, aged 65.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, for the teeth, and breath, is the best dentrifice in the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A WOMAN WHO WAS CONSTANTLY CRAVING food, and grew thin by eating so much, tried some of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, on the recommendation of her physicians. She was relieved of them, and then her food nourished her. Before it only fed the worms. Many people are sick only from worms.

BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND Family Liniment, which has wrought such wonders, is a purely vegetable preparation. It cures Cramp in the Limbs and Stomach, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Toothache, Sore Throat, Bilious Colic, Cholera, Colds, Burns, and all kindred maladies.

A. DENHAM & CO.,
PUBLISHERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 17 Murray st., New-York,
have just opened a choice assortment of
FINE AND SCARCE
ENGRAVED PORTRAITS AND VIEWS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 11, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 7 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 7:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED in stock privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit. "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

I.

A NEW VOLUME OF THE SPEAKER'S COMMENTARY.

ISAIAH, JEREMIAH, and LAMENTATIONS.

The first by W. KAY, D. D., and the last two by R. PAYNE SMITH, D. D., Dean of Canterbury. One volume, royal 8vo, cloth, $5.

The volume, the fifth of the series, will be found to sustain the high character acquired by the preceding portions of the work. It commences the Prophetical Books, and includes Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Lamentations, edited, the former by Dr. W. Kay, and the latter by Dr. R. Payne Smith, Dean of Canterbury. Dr. Kay was formerly President of the Bishops' College, Calcutta, and is known as a sound Biblical scholar by a Commentary on the Psalms and other scholarlike books. Dr. Payne Smith will be remembered in the United States by all who came into contact with him during his recent visit to this country.

PREVIOUS VOLUMES.—*The Pentateuch*, (1 vol.) Joshua, Judges, Ruth, Samuel, and I. Kings, (1 vol.) II. Kings, Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther, (1 vol.) Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Song of Solomon (1 vol.) Each 1 volume, royal 8vo, cloth, $5.

II.

A NEW VOLUME OF ANCIENT HISTORY FROM THE MONUMENTS.

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE ARAB CONQUEST.

PERSIA.

By WILLIAM VAUX, M. A., author of "Sketch of Ancient Assyria and Persia," &c. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, five illustrations, $1.

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From the earliest times to B.C. 300. By S. BIRCH, LL. D. 1 vol., 12mo, 12 illus., $1.	From the earliest times to the fall of Nineveh. By GEORGE SMITH, M. A. 1 vol., 12mo., 13 illus., $1.

Any or all of the above volumes sent post or express charges paid on receipt of the price by the publishers,

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Nos. 743 and 745 Broadway, New-York.

CHOICE NEW MUSIC.—"YACHTMAN'S SONG," words by Mrs. E. Porter Beach, music by Charles Wels, 40c.; "Jolly Fellows," waltz, Strauss, 75c.; "Marche Triomphale," Aronson, 40c.; "Pride of Our Home," Wilson, 60c.; "Princesse de Trebizonde," "Giroflé-Girofla," and "Mme. Angot," by C. Wels, 75c. each; "Awfully Jolly," galop, Aronson, 40c.
C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, where families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable, civil servants, (male and female,) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, and all other kinds, for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, 138 6th av.

AT BONGRAND'S FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 1,233 Broadway, are daily found the most reliable help of the City, men and women: references conscientiously and rigorously investigated. No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a very neat and respectable young woman, competent in either capacity; is a first-class waitress; clean and take care of silver; make salads; is an excellent chamber-maid; best testimonials; very quick, active, honest and obliging; City or country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid or nurse; two and three years' reference; a clean, respectable person in every particular, who can fill a first-class place with credit; ready at an hour's notice; would like a steady place; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th. av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat German girl; is a thoroughly-experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; has excellent reference; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a nice, respectable young girl, in a private family as chamber-maid and seamstress; willing to assist in any capacity; best of reference. Call or address No. 338 East 34th st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By a Christian girl, who is able and willing to make herself generally useful, or care children, sew, &c.; City or country; has good reference. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; no objection to a private boarding house; capable of taking either capacity; City reference. Call at No. 40 West 13th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY AN English Protestant as chamber-maid or waitress in a small private family; City or country; good City references. Call on or address E. C., No. 47 East 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A SWEDISH young woman as chambermaid and laundress; highest City reference. Apply for two days at Mrs. Hardman's, No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German girl who speaks good English; reference from last employer. Call at No. 412 West 29th st.; ring the bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as chamber-maid and laundress; best City references. Call at No. 212 East 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL sixteen years of age, to do chamber-work and mind children; good reference. Call at No. 438 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable German girl; speaking good English; to do chamber-work and sewing, or to take care of children. Address Barbara Staven, No. 17 Spring st., near Bowery.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid; will assist with the washing or would assist in the care of children; is a good seamstress; can operate; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Laundress.—By a young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and do fine washing; good City reference. Call at No. 490 6th av., third floor, Room No. 9.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; A first-class sewer by hand or machine; speaks good English; is willing to be useful. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl, to do chamber-work and waiting in a small private family, or do house-work; City reference. Call at No. 226 West 32d st., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young English Protestant girl to do chamber-work and waiting in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 307 7th av., between 27th and 28th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and fine washing; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 23 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 320 East 40th st.

COOK, OR COOK TO HELP IN WASHing.—By a Protestant woman, respectable, and well recommended as being perfectly honest and sober; very good family cook; meats, game, poultry, &c.; good bread, biscuit, and other baker; no objection to go to the country; best reference. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable Swiss woman in a small private family, where she can have her child with her; is a first-class cook, (baker,) washer, and ironer; no objection to go to the country; has good City references. Adress C. A., Box No. 324, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO English girls: they would like situations together or separate, to do the general work of a family; are tidy and competent; one is a first-class house-maid, waitress, &c.; have good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and buscuits, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman, in City or country; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, &c.; also desserts and preserves, and is a good laundress; can furnish the very best references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT FAMILY cook in a private family; can get up excellent dishes; is economical and trusty; good tempered and neat; best testimonials; ladies to be seen. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., up stairs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID—COACHMAN—Cook.—By two Swedish girls, together, as cook and chamber-maid; also by a Swedish man and his wife as coachman and cook; references unexceptionable. Apply at the Brooklyn Ladies' Directory, No. 275 Atlantic av., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; can give satisfactory reference of five years from last place. Call for two days between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WELSH WOMAN; is a first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; will go in a first-class boarding-house. Address Cook, Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook and assist with washing and ironing; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 874 6th av., between 49th and 50th sts.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL AS COOK in a first-class private family; she understands her business thoroughly; is willing, honest, and obliging, and has best of references. Call at Swedish Intelligence Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK, &c., CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO respectable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress and assist in the washing and ironing; the best City reference from their last place. Call at No. 230 East 46th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL SERvant.—By a neat, industrious girl; is a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; a reliable, economical, and respectful servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WELSH Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR General House-work—Good plain cook; good washer and ironer; good references; no objection to the country; very respectable, honest, sober, obliging, &c. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN, WHO IS A GOOD cook in every branch; is a good meat cook; also excellent baker and pastry cook; will work in first-class boarding-house; very best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

COOK.—BY A REAL FIRST-CLASS COOK, FROM whom anything known in the art of cooking may be obtained, as her references will prove; best wages and a kitchen maid expected. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL FAMILY cook, understanding thoroughly the management of the kitchen; neat, honest, sober, and industrious; she will be found a reliable person altogether. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook and baker; fourteen months with last employer. Can be seen at No. 109 West 15th st., first floor, rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY GERMAN girls, for City or country; used to all kinds of house-work; good references. At the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN woman to cook, wash, and iron; good reference. Apply for two days at Mrs. Hardman's, 1,282 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A small private family; is an excellent cook; has best City reference. Call at No. 210 East 38th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; no objection to the country; five years' references. Call at No. 112 West 33d st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, competent girl, with good City reference. Call or address No. 951 6th av., north of 53d st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO VERY NICE colored women, Baltimoreans; one as cook, washer, and ironer, and the other as waitress and chamber-maid, or will do the work of a family, in the City or country. Can be seen at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS THOROUGH cook and excellent baker; will assist with the washing; private family or boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook; is an excellent laundress; City reference. Call at No. 405 West 54th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 179 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTFUL COLORED woman, neat and tidy, with a year's City reference as first-class cook; private family or boarding-house. Can be seen at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first rate cook; no objection to do coarse washing; will be found reliable and has first-class City reference. Apply at No. 150 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND ECONOMICAL woman as cook in a private family; best City references from last place. Call at No. 156 West 41st st., near Broadway.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A LADY FOR her cook and laundress, who has lived with her two years. Apply at No. 24 East 33d st., from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer in City or country. Call at No. 169 Bowery, for two days.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker; wishes a few more customers by the day or week; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 24 East 28th st., second floor, front.

FAMILIES RETURNING TO THE CITY, and all others can find every kind of Protestant and Catholic servants, German, Swedish, Scotch, English, at Carpenter's Agency, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

GOVERNESS AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A competent young woman as nursery governess; can teach children and improve them for the school; can also cut and fit, and will be found very useful; City reference for seamstress and nurse. Address A. P., Box 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG woman, who understands her duties; is experienced in the management of help, marketing, &c.; is also a thorough cook; will be found of an obliging, gentle disposition; has very best reference. Call at Carpenter's, 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

HOUSEKEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—BY AN American lady as good housekeeper or governess; references. Address A. H., Box No. 323, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTable English person as housekeeper and useful companion; could superintend the cooking and marketing; can take entire charge; country preferred. Address for three days Belmont Hall, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A NEAT, DOMESTIC, American lady, (widow,) aged forty-four, no incumbrance, desires the above in a widower's family; middle-aged or elderly preferred. Address Housekeeper, Box No. 452 Yonkers, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER, GOVERNESS, OR COMpanion.—By a capable New-England woman, of some experience; good reference. Address S. E. B., No. 44 West 24th st.

HOUSE-MAID.—BY A REGULAR HOUSE-MAID, of good appearance and disposition; she is highly recommended as to honesty, neatness, and sobriety. Seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS young girl, who is a good plain cook and a nice washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a young woman to do general house-work in a private family, or chamber-work and waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 567 7th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl for general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTALE AMERIcan girl for general house-work in small family in the City; City reference from last place. Apply at No. 183 Elizabeth st., first floor.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL fourteen years of age, to assist with light house-work and make herself generally useful. Call at or address No. 285 Bleecker st.; ring third bell.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, AGED 18; speaks fair English; is strong, willing, neat; will do any kind of work in the house. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st.

LADY'S COMPANION.—BY A FRENCH PROTestant lady as lady's companion; best of references given. Address M., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH person as lady's maid; is a good seamstress; would like to travel with a lady to Europe; best City references. Call or address for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a German Protestant girl as lady's maid and seamstress; is a first-class hair-dresser. Call at No. 750 3d av., between 46th and 47th sts., in the store.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS lady's maid and companion; will go with lady or family to Europe for passage; good reference. Call at No. 109 East 25th st.

LAUNDRESS OR FINE WASHING AND Chamber-work.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; understands doing up all kinds of ladies' fineries, or would take a place to do fine washing and chamber-work; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress or Fine Washing.—By a highly recommended and competent young woman; understands French fluting and can do up all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's fine linens in the best manner; sober, honest, very obliging, &c.; country or City. Call at No. 307 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; can do all kinds of fine washing, puffing, fluting, polishing, &c.; is prompt in fulfilling all her duties and has the highest recommendations from her former employer. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine laundry work, French fluting, &c.; has four years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day or week, to do washing and ironing; good reference. Address M. C., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS wishes, at her home, some family or gentlemen's washing; best City references. Call at No. 209 West 26th st., two pairs of stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL as laundress and chamber-maid in a small private family. Call for two days, at No. 236 East 41st st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman to do gentlemen's or families' washing and ironing, by the week or month. Call at No. 129 West 26th st., Mrs. Lomax.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as good laundress in a private family; is willing and obliging; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 38 West 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, either gentlemen's or family washing; can flute or crimp; best City reference. Call or address No. 409 East 14th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A WOMAN WANTS AN ENGAGEment to go out by the day to do washing and ironing. Apply at No. 458 West 17th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take in family washing at her own home. Call on or address No. 322 East 26th st., Room No. 15.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take washing and ironing home; good City reference. Inquire on top floor of No. 438 West 42d st.

MME. LOUISA GOLARD WISHES TO INform her lady customers and the public that she has arrived from the country, and is again ready for business at her place, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts., where she carries on hair-dressing in the latest styles; hair made to order; also an intelligence office.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RELIABLE German young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; willing to make herself generally useful; has best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman as nurse; can take care of a baby from its infancy, and can do plain sewing, or plain chamber-work. Call at No. 159 East 30th st. top flight of stairs, back.

NURSE.—BY A VERY EFFICIENT MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman as nurse; experienced in sickness; particularly adapted to take care of sick or invalid lady; best testimonials. Call or address No. 471 West 23d st., London terrace.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS INFANT'S nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 715 6th av., in the store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE, HEALTHY YOUNG woman as wet nurse; best City reference. Apply to-day, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG GIRL AS nurse; willing to travel or go to the country; best reference. Call at No. 200 East 48th st., corner 3d av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARRIED woman as wet nurse; very best of City reference. Call or address No. 329 West 38th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as thorough infants' nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 311 7th av., near 28th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as thorough infants' nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 107 West 18th st., near 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse and seamstress; is a good sewer; has a good disposition and kind to children; best City reference. Call at No. 253 West 27th st.

NURSE.—EXPERIENCED; CAPABLE OF TAKING care of a child from its birth; has had thirteen years' experience; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 Clinton place.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A LATELY-ARRIVED GIRL, who is a good family seamstress; has learned dress-making; can operate on sewing-machine, cut, fit, &c.; will assist in chamber-work and make herself generally useful; is fond of children; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE WOMAN, with best of reference; is very tasty; can do any sewing, from plain to elaborate dresses; can trim, cut, fit, &c. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY a seamstress; understands dress-making, trimming, and all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator; would assist in chamber-work, or take care of a child; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 223 West 35th st., top floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—WORK BY THE DAY; UNDERstands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; or would go by the month with a family, or sew for a dress-maker. Call at or address No. 349 East 36th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—GOOD HOME TO DO PLAIN sewing, washing; generally useful; good reference; moderate wages. Address M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A neat and tidy young woman who is a thorough chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; would like a place in City or country; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A FULLY COMPETENT WAITress; understands waiting thoroughly; can take care of china, glasses, and dining-room perfectly; has many years' experience and the highest of testimonials. Call at No. 602 6th av., near 35th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl as waitress and chamber-maid; highest City reference. Apply for two days at Mrs. Hardman's, No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTFUL colored girl with good City reference; neat and tidy; as waitress; thoroughly understands her business; for a first-class private family. Can be seen at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class waitress; can furnish best of City references. Call at No. 146 East 30th st., between Lexington and 3d avs., for two days.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as waitress; good reference. Call for two days at St. George's Chapel, No. 308 East 19th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, one or two gentlemen's washing, by the month or dozen. Call or address Mrs. Armstrong, No. 444 2d av., top floor, rear.

MALES

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WILL OCCUPY and take charge of a furnished house in the country for the Winter. Address Jos. R., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, in City or country; first-class, sober, reliable single man; safe and experienced City driver; excellent groom; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; understands gardening and keeping lawn and roads in order; not afraid to work; can milk; willing to make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Address for two days S. D. A., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, no children; willing and obliging; thoroughly understands his business; will give seventeen years' best City references from past and last employers. Address Coachman, Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle German; Protestant; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good careful driver and vegetable gardener; willing and obliging; has best City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 238 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, and harness; willing to make himself generally useful and obliging; a good, stylish driver; best City reference. Address J. W., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care and treatment of horses, carriages, and harness in all respects; has thirteen years' first-class City reference for sobriety, honesty, and capability in every respect. Call or address Coachman, No. 1,012 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS A perfect knowledge of the business; will be found willing and obliging; is strictly temperate; has six years' best City references. Call or address Coachman, No. 57 West 18th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTestant man as coachman and groom; many years' references from the highest families. Call on Alex., No. 204 West 32d st., or address Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; THORoughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; seven years' first-class City references. Call on or address J. F., No. 111 West 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO has ten years' reference from his former, and five years' from his last employer; perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 52 West 51st st., present employer.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man, married; is a competent City driver; willing and obliging; highly recommended; six years with last employer. Call on or address R. F., No. 615 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class, thoroughly competent, strictly temperate, industrious Protestant man, in City or country; has over ten years' references to correspond with the above. Address W. W., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN; thoroughly understands the care of carriages and road horses; good City driver; excellent groom; first-class City reference. Address for two days E. F., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG SWEDISH man as coachman; understands the proper care and treatment of horses and harness; is willing, obliging, and has best of references. Call at the Swedish Intelligence Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable young man as coachman and gardener; can milk; thoroughly understands his business; very best of City references. Address J. N., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man, one child; sober, honest, careful, and willing; understands his business thoroughly, but not long in this country. Address T. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN OF GOOD APpearance; aged twenty-eight; life-time experience; is willing and obliging; unexceptionable references from European and American families. Call or address Hogan's harness store, No. 22 East 18th st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—CITY OR COUNtry; good gardener, can milk if required; three years' City reference. Call or address B. Williams, No. 85 South 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT man as coachman in the country; thoroughly understands his business; best of reference from last place. Call or address No. 31 Clark st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, married; thorough and careful driver; excellent groom; strictly temperate; quite obliging; has lived with first-class families; no objection to the country. Can be seen at present employer's private stable, No. 153 East 38th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-CLASS man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is strictly temperate, willing, and obliging; will be highly recommended in every particular. Call on or address Coachman, at former employer's, No. 39 West 34th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; willing to make himself useful; City or country; strictly temperate; first-class City references. Address S., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, married; no incumbrance; four years' first-class City reference from his late employer; willing and obliging. Call on or address J. D., No. 148 East 22d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN OF GOOD APpearance; aged twenty-eight; life-time experience; unexceptionable references from European and American families; is willing and obliging. Call or address private stable, No. 133 West 33d st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man, no children; sober, honest, careful, and willing; understands his business; references cannot fail. Address M. C., No. 145 East 36th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; Englishman; married; no incumbrance; reference unexceptionable. Address Coachman, No. 286 7th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, MARried; best City reference; eleven years with present employer. Call or address No. 784 5th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH, no family, who is competent in greenhouse; understands propagation and all branches of his profession, learned under the best gardeners in England and farming in the western part of this State; would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; best of City references. Address J. B. D., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A GERMAN (married, no children;) eighteen years' experience in all branches of gardening; best recommendations. Call on or address L. B., at seed store, 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A FRENCH PRACTICAL GARdener; competent in all the requirements of private or commercial place. Call or address F. T., care B. K. Bliss & Sons, No. 34 Barclay st.

GARDENER OR FARMER.—BY A YOUNG married Englishman; understands the care of horses, cows, poultry, and all kinds of farm stock; a first-class vegetable gardener; can also take care of a green-house, having had experience with florists and amateurs; first-class references from all employers. Address WILLIAM LAMSON, Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS GARDENER; understands green-house, graperies, vegetables, &c.; three years' reference from last employer. Address P. W., at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GROOM OR COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHman, who thoroughly understands the care of all classes of horses; willing to make himself generally useful; first-class City references; country preferred. Address T. M. N., in care of P. H. Comerford, "Albany Building," Broadway, 51st and 52d sts.

GROOM, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN AND wife; man as groom, gardener, or useful man; wife as cook or laundress; good references. Address P. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

JANITOR OR MESSENGER.—BY A RELIABLE colored man, a janitor's position, or messenger in a bank; can give the best of City references. Address K. W. B., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN (Protestant) as nurse to an invalid or elderly gentleman; best of reference as to capability in that position. Address R. G., No. 60 East 34th st.

USEFUL MAN AND WAITER.—BY A VERY nice young colored man; is willing to make himself generally useful at almost anything; is a good waiter, and also understands the care of a horse and carriage; wages, $15 a month; City or country. Can be seen for three days by addressing Thomas Wilson, Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN MAN and wife, aged twenty-two years; no incumbrance; man to take care of cattle, horses, milk, &c.; wife to take care of house in country for the Winter, or live in a cottage; wages very moderate. Call at No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN; will make himself useful around a gentleman's place; can milk and take care of horses; has excellent references. Address W. M., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWISS Protestant young man in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and willing to make himself useful; can furnish the very best of reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as first-class waiter or butler; understands his business perfectly; has best City reference as to honesty, sobriety, capability, &c.; is of good appearance and neat. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A VERY GENTEEL SWEDISH man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of City references, and can refer to his last employer. Address Macy & Co., No. 438 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS. WAITER-MAN, who has lived in the best families; can produce first-class testimonials as regards capability, honesty, sobriety, and thoroughly understands his duties. Address for two days J. H., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SPEAKING LITtle English, as waiter in a private family; good references from last employer. Address T. P., No. 208 East 38th st.

WANTED—BY A BOY, SEVENTEEN YEARS OF age, in a store or office where he can make himself useful; good at figures and a fair penman. Address Robert Massy, Box No. 5,342 Post Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED LADY, A TRUSTworthy and reliable middle-aged person to assist in housekeeping and in the care of two small children. None need apply but those having best reference as to character and ability. Address E. B., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A STRONG ACTIVE LAD FIFTEEN years of age for office duty in an importing and manufacturing house. Address with references in own handwriting, E. C. S., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

SECOND COACHMAN WANTED—ENGLISH or Scotch preferred; height five feet seven inches to five feet eight inches, unmarried, and with best references. Apply at No. 56 Broadway, Room No. 17.

WANTED—A BOY FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK in commission hardware business. Address N., Box No. 3,227 New-York Post Office, stating age and references.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH GOOD references, to go a short distance in the country. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 4 East 10th st.

WANTED—A FRENCH, GERMAN OR ENGLISH cook. Call to-day at No. 24 West 33d st.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL (DIPLOMEE, PARIS and Berlin) supplies families and schools with competent visiting or resident teachers, governesses, and tutors for all educational branches; information given of good schools, private classes, and professors of modern languages and music. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE."—A reliable educational agency of twenty years' successful experience is constantly introducing suitable teachers to families and schools of every grade. Explanatory circulars. J. H. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond st.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT as visiting or resident governess for German, French, and music, also English branches. Address LAPORTE, No. 1,238 Broadway.

A GRADUATE OF A KNOWN UNIVERSITY desires an engagement to teach classics and mathematics: school or family; City or country. Address GRADUATE, No. 1,238 Broadway.

A LADY HAVING HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS desires a position as teacher in a family or school; no objection to going abroad. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING English branches, languages, and music, desires pupils at their homes; terms moderate: first-class reference. Address GOVERNESS, Morrisania Post Office.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—THE eighteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones st., corner Great Jones st. and Lafayette place, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and will continue until May 15, 1876. The course of study embraces two years. The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred upon students who pursue the full course and pass the required examination. For catalogues, containing full information, address, at No. 8 Great Jones st., THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

CITY OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL—The annual session begins Oct. 4, 1875. The course is completed in two years. Students are admitted to advanced standing. A written as well as oral examination is invariably required of every candidate for a degree. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers st.

INSTRUCTION.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AND
COLLEGE DIRECTORY.

A book of nearly 200 pages, compiled expressly as a guide to aid parents and guardians in selecting a school. It contains a complete list of all the Schools and Colleges in the United States; information in regard to places wherein the schools are located, the climate, railroad facilities, &c.; also a special description of the most desirable institutions of learning. Sent free upon application. (Postage six cents.) T. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, Bureau of School Advertising and Information, Domestic Building, corner Broadway and 14th st., New-York City. Pamphlets of the leading Seminaries and Academies, both City and Country, can also be obtained, free of expense, by calling at the Directory Office, as above, in Union square.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Archer place, Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., (on the Hudson,) will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 28. Board and tuition in English and Latin per year. $360. Delightfully located on the east bank of the Hudson, twenty miles from New-York City. For circulars address the Principal, or JAMES WILDE, Jr., No. 482 Broadway, New-York.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) Thorough course of English in all classes. Will reopen Sept. 23. Address as above until 1st September, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

MISS ADELAIDE GANNON'S FRENCH, English, and German family school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13. Principal of Musical Department, Miss Louise Eckstein, the eminent English pianiste. Address Merview Home Academy, Babylon, Long Island.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—Gen. RUSSELL'S School—New-Haven, Conn.; forty-first year; preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

URSULINE ACADEMY, EAST MORRISANIA, one mile beyond Harlem Bridge, at junction of Westchester and St. Ann avs.—This institution, in charge of the Ursuline nuns, affords all the advantages of a first-class academy for young ladies; reopens Sept. 6; terms, $141 half yearly.

MADAM C. MEARS,
ASSISTED BY MLLE. LOUISE SEE,
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 222 Madison av., New-York.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS M. A. CLARK
will reopen her school for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 239 4th av. Pupils have the use of Gramercy Park at recess. Applications from 3 to 5 P. M. until the opening.

A YOUNG LADY OFFERS HER SERVICES for two or three hours daily in the care of a household or an invalid, or in the instruction of young children, in exchange for board; highest testimonials. Address O. P. Q., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH ST.—HOME AND DAY SCHOOL.—MISS ANNA C. BRACKETT and MISS IDA M. ELIOT will reopen their school for girls from six to twenty-one years old, THURSDAY, Sept. 30. For information or circulars apply at the house.

E. A. GIBBENS AND D. BEACH, JR.,
reopen their school for boys at Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5th av., Sept. 20.

NO. 131 WEST 43D ST., NEW-YORK.
Dr. A. CALLISEUS' SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Reopens Sept. 20, 1875.

KINDERGARTEN.—MISS M. E. PERKINS, A graduate of Mrs. Kraus-Boelte's training class, will reopen her Kindergarten at No. 116 Waverley place, MONDAY, Oct. 4.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical, Mathematical School for Boys will reopen Sept. 20, at No. 908 6th av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

KINDERGARTEN AND TRAINING CLASS for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 22, at No. 44 East 43d st.; oldest and best Kindergarten in the City; all the Froebel occupations. Miss E. M. COE, Prin.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, GRAMMAR, spelling, $15; writing, $3, monthly. Persons desirous of repairing early educational losses attend Paine's College, No. 62 Bowery, day and evening.

BOARDING-SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—Home comforts; healthy location; terms moderate. Address AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 23, at No. 1,193 Broadway. The Principal can be seen at the rooms after Sept. 13.

MISS BEGRAM'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR young ladies and children will begin the 30th September. For circulars apply at No. 178 Madison av.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, Water Colors, and Oil Painting. 67 University place, (New-York Society Library,) between 12th and 13th sts.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—Opens Sept. 8, 1875. New Gymnasium. $400 per year. Address Messrs. WRIGHT & DONALD.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 30 East 28th st., reopens Sept. 22.

MISS T. M. ROGERS WILL REOPEN HER school, Lexington av., south-east corner 37th st.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA
NO. 333 4TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.
GRAMMAR
112TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 20.
SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL.D. / B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the school.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
Boarding and Day School
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.
No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

Dr. Irving's special class for the study of the English language and literature, as illustrating and illustrated by history, with readings from the best authors, will begin in November.

His class for the historical and critical study of the Fine Arts will begin at the same time.

These classes are for ladies who have finished their studies, and would like to avail themselves of such a course.

A SPECIAL department for young boys.

The Fall Term opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, 1875.

For circulars or information, apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select boarding-school for boys, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the classics, modern languages, mathematics, elementary and higher English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, fencing, and elocution, a thoroughly organized military department, riding-school, gymnasium, &c. Will open THURSDAY, Sept 16.
J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

SEABURY SEMINARY WILL COMMENCE its ninth successful year Sept. 20, 1875, at No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park. Three departments: Classical, for young ladies; Junior and Kindergarten, for boys and girls; German, French, and music by professors; no extras. References: William Buchanan, No. 61 Park av.; L. F. Thompson, No. 546 Madison av.; Right Rev. T. H. Vail. Apply to Principal, M. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Nos. 32 and 34 Reservoir Park, (West 40th st.,) facing Reservoir square.
Boarding pupils limited to sixteen.
School year of 1875 and 1876 will begin Sept. 27, KINDERGARTEN Oct. 1.
Personal application and inspection of building at any time.

MADAME O. DA SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK,
Between 37th and 38th sts.
MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a first-class school for boys, especially as preparatory for college. Number limited to fifty; family pupils to six. Twelfth year opens Sept. 20. JOSEPH D. HULL, (Yale,) Principal.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 1,285 BROADWAY, New-York.
Boys and young gentlemen thoroughly trained and prepared for College, for scientific pursuits, and for business. Send for circular.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, is now open for the year and rapidly filling up. Education for business men and women. No term divisions. Separate instruction. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 9. For new catalogue, containing information, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, POTTSTOWN, PENN.—The twenty-sixth annual session begins on Sept. 9, 1875; a home school, limited to thirty boarders, situated on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For catalogues address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

A CLERGYMAN LIVING TWENTY MILES from New-York, will receive six boys to educate with his own children; terms, $100 per quarter. For circulars, with testimonials from Robert Bonner, A. R. Wetmore, Hon. F. A. Conkling, and others, address ROBERT BURNET, No. 45 Beekman st.

A WIDOW LADY, LIVING ONE HOUR from New-York, on the Hudson, would like the care of two or three children to board and instruct in English branches; they would receive a mother's care; best City reference; terms moderate. Call on or address Mrs. ANNIE WHITE, No. 83 Clinton place.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st., for the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N. and Prof. Naval Academy.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY,
Stamford, Conn. Established 31 years in present locality; thoroughly a home school; for boarding-school purposes, the situation is unrivaled; re-opens Sept. 13.
JAMES BETTS, WM. JAMES BETTS, Principals.

MRS. GARRETSON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
For young ladies and children,
No. 52 West 47th st., New-York, will reopen
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1875.

MR. YOUNG'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH Boarding-School for Boys—Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 13.
Pupils thoroughly prepared for any college or scientific school.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, 1875. Address as above for circular.

FRENCH HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES wishing to attend institutions of learning in Brooklyn. For circulars address Mlle. ACHERT, (Prof. of French at Packer Inst.) 134 State st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. For further particulars apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 N. Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Astoria, Long Island, will re-open Sept. 30.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22, at No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC and Musical Boarding School, No. 144 5th av., now open. Terms reasonable. For particulars apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

MME. LESPINASSE.—FRENCH INSTITUTE for young ladies at Fort Washington reopens Sept. 20. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, No. 3 Pine st.; Brentano's, Union square.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, THROG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER, N. Y.—Preparatory for college, scientific schools, and business.
B. T. HARRINGTON, Principal.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS
REOPENS HER DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
At No. 47 East 21st st., Sept. 23.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th st., reopens Sept. 30.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars address Principals, HENRY W. SIGLAR and J. MACNIE.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen, No. 37 West 33d st., day and boarding scholars; complete studies. Circulars sent on demand.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, 101 W. 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of Classical, English, and German instruction.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, 409 Jefferson av., Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies', Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

BOUND BROOK (N. J.) INSTITUTE, REopens Sept. 8. For boys and young men.
Rev. C. W. COOPER, Principal.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN Sept. 1. For circulars address Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

MRS. PARKS' SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., reopens Sept. 11; twelve family pupils admitted.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.
Next session will commence Sept. 13. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

DABNEY UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, V. DABney, principal, (late Prin. of Princeton College Preparatory School,) No. 25 East 29th st. Four boarders.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th st.
Year begins Sept. 20.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st., re-opens Sept. 22.

MISS MASON WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL on FRIDAY, Oct. 1, 1875, at No. 113 West 44th st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—A school for earnest work. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 229 East 19th st., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—A SCHOOL for Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Prin'l.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
Central Park and 6th Avenue.
TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

Lessons resumed on Tuesday, Sept. 14, from 9 to 1, and on Sept. 20 from 9 to 3. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools; French, German, Spanish taught and spoken. Twenty teachers.

New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Large Gymnasium, fire-proof stairs, &c.

Prospectus sent on application.
PROF. CHARLIER, Director.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 112 5TH AV., (between 16th and 17th sts.)

After the most successful close of the last term, the Director begs to inform his patrons and the public in general that the full season of the GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
WILL COMMENCE SEPT. 1, 1875.

Pupils should make application at once to secure proper classification.

The course of instruction will comprise all branches of vocal and instrumental music, musical compositions, and foreign languages.

The Rehearsals of the Amateur Orchestra, which were so favorably received last Winter, will be continued, and also the lectures on musical science.

Soirées by the pupils of the Conservatory or lectures alternately every week.

The extensive library of the institute, containing over 15,000 works, is available to all pupils.

Mr. Hammond's School,
OPENS SEPT. 20, AT NO. 70 WEST 39TH ST.,

Gives thorough training and preparation for colleges and scientific schools and for business. References: Howard Crosby, D. D.; Henry B. Smith, D. D.; Jas. O. Murray, D. D.; Ellsworth Eliot, M. D.; Wm. A. Hammond, M. D.; Thos. E. Vermilye, D. D. Every pupil of the preceding year returned to Mr. Hammond last year, unless removed from the City.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
FOUNDED A. D. 1820.
No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th av.,
(Late No. 101 West 14th st.)
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal.

A select English and Classical Day School for Boys, with primary department. The fifty-sixth school year begins MONDAY, Sept. 20, 1875. School rooms open for inspection and for interviews with parents after Sept. 10.

Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year begins Sept. 18, 1875.
Circulars at bookstores and at the institute.

COOK'S COLLEGIATE
INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Opens Sept. 14. GEO. W. COOK, Ph. D., Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 187 MADISON AV.

This school will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 28. No boarding pupils taken. Thorough and complete English course. Belles-Lettres class; special advantages for French and German; light gymnastics, drawing, sewing, &c. Prospectus, with septennial roll of the school, to be had on application.
MR. and MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av.,
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

AT NYACK-ON-HUDSON.—THE RIVERSIDE Institute thoroughly educates twenty young ladies; home culture; advantages unsurpassed; superb residence. Terms $400 to $500, and no extras. Opens Sept. 22. References, the Nyack clergy and Commodore Wm. Voorhis.

MLLE. D'OREMIEULX & MISS KEITH,
Successors to
MISS HINSDALE,
Will open, Sept. 21, at No. 277 Madison av., a French boarding and day school for young ladies, and a Kindergarten for little girls and boys.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL is limited to about ten pupils. Refers to parents of scholars, Gov. M. Ogden, Jarvis Slade, Esq., Richard A. McCurdy, Esq., &c.; also, to Prof. Child, Prof. Lane, Cambridge. No. 115 East 26th st., New-York.

CROTON-ON-HUDSON.—HOME SCHOOL AT Croton-on-Hudson.—Mrs. M. C. BARLOW, having several children of her own to educate, will receive into her family a limited number of pupils, who will share equally every advantage with her own; every means will be adopted for their mental, moral, and physical development; pupils can remain the entire year.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 20 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal. Surroundings very attractive; house with City appointments, gas, water, &c.; heated by steam; gymnasium, grounds, 4½ acres. Terms, $400 per annum.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Has rare advantages for music. Grounds of unrivaled beauty. Rooms newly furnished. A Kindergarten. Also an elegant boarding-house for families. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—Healthy and delightful location, with fine accommodations and superior course of studies. Reopens Sept. 1. Board and tuition, $120 half yearly. Write for prospectus or call per train from Hunter's Point every half hour.

SEMINARY OF THE SACRED HEART FOR Small Boys, Flushing, Long Island, conducted by Sisters of St. Joseph.—Health, home comforts, and careful training; $105, half yearly.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE,
Nos. 228, 230, and 232 West 42d st.
Studies will be resumed on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Prospectus and catalogue furnished on application.
Rev. M. RONAY, S. P. M., President.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE.
English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, with kindergarten for children, No. 658 Lexington ave. Reopens Sept. 6. Applications personally or by letter.

GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY AND BOARDING School and Conservatory of Music, No. 336 West 29th st. Our older girls will be admitted to practice in the Kindergarten without charge.
P. W. MOELLER.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NO. 487 AND 489 5TH AV.—Reopens Sept. 29.—Finest location in the City; a thorough classical and English course.
Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D. D., President.
Miss A. W. FARLESS, Principal.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF reopens her SCHOOL FOR BOYS SEPT. 27, 1875. School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Eight boarding pupils received; application should be made at once. NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., near Reservoir Park.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY WILL REOPEN Sept. 14; superior advantages for a thorough and comprehensive education; terms moderate. For circulars, apply to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, Principal, New-Paltz, N. Y.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE,
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Begins TUESDAY, SEPT. 14.
A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, one block from N. Y. University, begins 39th year Sept. 13; primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. Hobby, B. S. Lassiter, Prins.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S
Boarding and Day School, No. 25 West 46th st., New York, reopens for Young Ladies, Children, and Infants, Sept. 21. Apply personally or by letter.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector.
The next year will begin Sept. 14.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY,
WORCESTER, MASS.
Prepares young men for commercial, literary, and scientific pursuits. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE, JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—Collegiate School for Boys; French spoken in family; German; no extras. Opens Sept. 15.
EMILE VIENOT, A. M., Principal.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, ON RUTHERFORD place. For boys and girls. School reopens on the 7th inst. Principal in attendance, and circulars furnished at the school. HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 1,193 Broadway, is now open day and evening for private lessons in Business Writing, Book-keeping and Arithmetic, and other branches. Terms reasonable.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school at No. 1 5th av., (first house from Washington square,) on TUESDAY, the 28th of September, 1875.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 23.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New York, will reopen Sept. 30.

MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMNARY.—THIS Day and Boarding School for young ladies will be reopened Sept. 22. CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

JAMESBURG INSTITUTE.—A WIDE-AWAKE, thorough school for boys, Jamesburg, N. J. M. OAKEY, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 16.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

S. S. SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES Florida, Orange Co., N. Y., will reopen Sept. 13. For circulars, apply to Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

WEST JERSEY ACADEMY.—VACANCIES FOR four boys; $50 per quarter. For catalogues, address Rev. A. S. VAUGHAN, Bridgeton, N. J.

CIRCULARS of several GOOD SCHOOLS, FREE to parents, at Schermerhorn's Book-store, 14 Bond st.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER BROADWAY.
OPENS SEPT. 20. TWENTIETH YEAR.

Rooms—Superior. **Supervision**—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. **Teaching**—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. **Pupils**—Manly.

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school. Well known names of last-year patrons follow. Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage:

19—John Auchincloss. 9—John Brooks.
11—Henry M. Alexander. 8—Benjamin Curtis.
11—Henry Day. 8—Parker Handy.
9—John S. Boyd. 8—Calvin E. Knox.
Nearly all have had sons fitted for college.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16.

Or rather say, academy for the cultivation of graceful motion, courteous manner, and the morality of social intercourse, named politeness.

Classes every day, and evenings once or twice a week, may be selected. Send for circular containing all particulars.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children,
REMOVED
to No. 1 EAST 41ST ST., corner 5TH AV., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.

A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school. Single rooms for those who apply in time.

The Musical Department is under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS.

Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS
Of successful experience, during which many hundreds of boys have been prepared for professional or business life,

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE
Again offers its advantages to parents seeking a strictly family school, where home comforts are provided in addition to wholesome discipline, Christian training and thorough instruction. The German language a specialty; classes under Prof. E. K. WOODBURY. School year begins Sept. 15. Send for catalogue to WILLCOX & FLINT, Principals, Stamford, Conn.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 6. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children on THURSDAY, Sept. 23; a separate class for boys on Oct. 1; a punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested. Their Kindergarten, under the charge of Mme. and Miss KRIEGE, will reopen Oct. 4; training class for kindergartners Nov. 1. All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy park, New-York.

FEODOR THURM'S GERMAN-AMERICAN Institute, for young ladies and gentlemen, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 15. A few boys received as boarders by the Principal. Commercial and Classical Departments. Kindergarten and training class for Kindergartners. References: Messrs. J. F. Pupke, Sigismund Kaufmann, A. Engler, R. Calman, G. W. Faber, Dr. F. Zinsser, Dr. E. Krackowizer.

THE COLLEGIATE TRAINING SCHOOL, No. 182 5th av., between 22d and 23d sts., J. L. N. HUNT, A. M., Principal, reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21, 1875; the most scholarly preparation for the Freshmen or Sophomore of Harvard, Yale, Columbia and Princeton, or for schools of technology; primary department; commercial course extensive and unique; more than fifteen hundred pupils in business life; specialties in classics and mathematics. Prospectus sent on application.

MISS SPRING'S
English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly in the building of the Young Ladies Christian Association,) will reopen Sept. 29 at No. 121 East 36th st., near Park av. A separate department for little girls and boys, to which special attention will be given. Circulars can be had at any time by applying at No. 121 East 36th st.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE.—Classical, Mathematical, Commercial, and Industrial Institution for Young Gentlemen, 171st st. and King's Bridge road, former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq. 21st year. Nine resident Professors. Will reopen Sept. 16. For circulars, apply to G. Lespinasse, 3 Pine st., or on application at the institute, Station M; also at the U. S. School and College Directory, Domestic Building. V. PREVOST, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON,
AND
MISS AGNES L. JONES,
Will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at No. 13 East 31st st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 30.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC EXERcises will be resumed in this institution on MONDAY, the 4th day of October next. Candidates for admission will be received at the college, East 49th st. and Madison av., on FRIDAY, Oct. 1, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Students of the regular classes who have conditions to fulfill, will present themselves on SATURDAY Oct. 2, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner 42d st. and 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 23. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered." Refers to following patrons: Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. George L. Prentiss, Rev. Prof. H. B. Smith, Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Dr. H. D. Ganse, Rev. Dr. Erskine N. White.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.)
The Twelfth School Year will begin Sept. 30, 1875.
A KINDERGARTEN will be opened Oct. 5.

MISS JAUDON'S
English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 East 31st st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23. Scholars in Kindergarten Department limited to eighteen.
Miss JAUDON will be home after Sept. 13.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 5th av., New-York,
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses, commences its eighteenth year Sept. 28, 1875.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE MISSES PERINE,
No. 34 East 74th st., on Central Park, will reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls, Sept. 27.
Home pupils received from Monday until Friday.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE, (FOUNDED 1857) No. 212 West 59th st., facing Central Park, New-York.—This English, Classical, French, and German Family and Day School for young ladies, with Kindergarten Department, will re-open on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 1875. For full information send for catalogue. The principals will be at home after Sept. 8, 1875. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Mrs. VEILLER VAN NORMAN, Principals.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry, Latin conversation, physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER WILL reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies at No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22; advanced classes for young ladies who have completed the usual school course of study will be organized during the Winter.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School, No. 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 22. Boys prepared for Harvard, Yale, and other Colleges. French and German taught thoroughly. Circulars at school-rooms.

MISS WARREN
Will reopen her school for boys, Sept. 20, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts. No Kindergarten. Thorough work, English, French, and German.

MRS. WILLIAMS, assisted BY MISS CRUTTENDEN, announces the eighteenth year of her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 26 West 39th st. Prompt attendance is requested on Thursday, Sept. 23.

BRADFORD'S STUDENT'S HOME.—A BOYS' School, Middletown, Conn.; delightful situation, superior accommodations; military drill, thorough school. Address Rev. J. H. BRADFORD.

GREENWICH, CONN.—GREENWICH INSTItute will reopen Sept. 14; a thorough English and classical school for boys in a beautiful location; high central, and very healthful; twenty-five boarders; no day scholars. Address HARRY PECK, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Limited to twenty boys. Next term will begin Sept. 15. For circulars address Rev. CHARLES E. or Dr. GEO. E. ABBOTT, Hartford, Conn.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A thorough Boarding and Day School for boys, No. 1,481 Broadway, corner 45th st.; commences its eleventh year, Sept. 14. Send for circular.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARrytown, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 15. MISS M. W. METCALF.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—STEVENSDALE Institute, South Amboy, N. J.—A select Boarding School for boys reopens, Sept. 13.
J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-SCHOOL for both sexes, at Nyack on the Hudson, reopens Sept. 7; studies, academic and primary; expenses, $280 per year; no extras; references, patrons and clergymen.

MRS. HARWOOD'S SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children at Red Bank, on the Shrewsbury; natural development carefully considered; superior instruction and pleasant home.

NESHANIC INSTITUTE, NESHANIC, N. J. prepares boys for college or business. Address
REV. P. D. OAKY.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—BOARDING-SCHOOL for Boys. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

BOTHNIA...WED., Sept. 15 | ALGERIA..WED., Sept. 29
ABYSSINIA.WED., Sept. 22 | SCYTHIA,...WED., Oct. 6

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, Sept. 18, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Sept. 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, Oct. 2, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Oct. 9, at noon

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN........................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.......................................$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

DAKOTA..............................Sept. 21, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN..............................Sept. 28, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING..............................Oct. 5, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO..............................Oct. 12, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA..............................Oct. 19, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA..............................Oct. 26, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

AMERIQUE, Pouzolz..............Saturday, Sept. 18
*PEREIRE, Danre..............Saturday, Oct. 2
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez..........Saturday, Oct. 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

VICTORIA..............Sails Saturday, Sept. 11, 2 P. M.
UTOPIA..............Sails SATURDAY, Sept. 18, 7 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......Wednesday, Sept. 22
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Sept. 29
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Oct. 6

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80: return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA..............THURSDAY, Sept. 16, 3 P. M.
GREECE..............THURSDAY, Sept. 23, 2 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt, Sept. 11, 1 P. M. | Spain, Sept. 25, 2 P. M.
The Queen, Sept. 18, 7 A. M. | Helvetia, Oct. 2, 7 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON..............Saturday, Sept. 11
GEORGIA..............Wednesday, Sept. 15

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BUCKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, Capt. PENNINGTON, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall.

COLON..............................Sept. 15, 12 M.

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF TOKIO..............................Oct. 1

TO SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will dispatch their new and elegant steam-ship
CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO
on or about WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1875, for above-named destination. Cabin fare, $300 currency. For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE

FOR JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
Steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY
will sail for above-named ports
THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at 12 M.

For freight or passage at GREATLY REDUCED RATES, apply at Company's office, on pier foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEORGE B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Sept. 9, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..............$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..............22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..............20 00
First-class to Albany..............20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR JAMAICA, COLOMBIA, ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ALPS..............................Sept. 8.
FOR JAMAICA and HAYTI:
ATLAS..............................Sept. 25.
FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, SAVANILLA, ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ETNA..............................Sept. 29.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BRITANNIC..............SATURDAY, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M.
GERMANIC..............SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 7 A. M.
CELTIC..............SATURDAY, Sept. 25, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC..............SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at 6:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MAIN..........Sat., Sept. 11 | RHEIN..........Sat., Sept. 18
HERMANN.Wed., Sept. 15 | ODER..........Sat., Sept. 25

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..............................$100 gold.
Second cabin..............................60 gold.
Steerage..............................30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA..............Tuesday, Sept. 14
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..............Thursday, Sept. 16
CITY OF NEW-YORK..............Thursday, Sept. 23

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA..............Tuesday, Sept. 14

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Sept. 18 and Oct. 9 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

NAVARINO..........Sept. 15 | HINDOO..........Oct. 16
OTHELLO..........Oct. 2 | COLOMBO..........Oct. 30

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY..............THURSDAY, Sept. 9
COLUMBUS..............TUESDAY, Sept. 21

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY, SARATOGA, AND MONTREAL EXCURSIONS,

VIA PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAM-BOATS,

leaving Pier No. 41 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

On and after Sept. 1, tickets to Montreal and return for $11 50; to Saratoga and return for $5; and to Albany and return for $3, good for thirty days. Can be obtained at the office of said steam-boats, Pier No. 41, foot of Canal st.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 8th. 9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 7th....12:30 P. M.
Thursday, 9th...10:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 8th. 1:30 P. M.
Friday, 10th......11:00 A. M.	Thursday, 9th...2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 11th. 12:30 P. M.	Friday, 10th.......3:30 P. M.
Sunday, 12th......8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 11th. 4:30 P. M.
Monday, 13th...3:00 P. M.	Monday, 13th...6:30 A. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 9th...2:00 P. M.	Thursday, 9th....8:00 A. M.
Friday, 10th......2:00 P. M.	Friday, 10th.......6:00 A. M.
Saturday, 11th..2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 11th...6:30 A. M.
Monday, 13th...8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 12th.......3:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 14th...8:00 A. M.	Monday, 13th....2:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 15th 8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 14th....2:00 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35 North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwell, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50 cents. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry.) THE MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., daily (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 8, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW STEAM RAILROAD TO PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS AND CONEY ISLAND.

PROSPECT PARK AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD, CONEY ISLAND DIVISION.
CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1875, trains will leave the depot at Green-Wood (9th av. and 20th st.) as follows:

6:30, 7:30, 8:35, 9:45, 10:55 A. M.; 12:05, 1:15, 1:50, 2:25, 3, 3:35, 4:10, 4:45, 5:20, 5:55, 6:30, 7:05, 7:40, 8:15, and 9 P. M.

LEAVE CONEY ISLAND.

7, 8, 9:10, 10:20, 11:30 A. M.; 12:40, 1:50, 2:25, 3, 3:35, 4:10, 4:45, 5:20, 5:55, 6:30, 7:05, 7:40, 8:15, 9, and 9:40 P. M.

On SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS extra trains will leave Green-Wood at 11:30 A. M. and 12:40 P. M., returning from Coney Island at 12:05 and 1:15 P. M.

SUNDAYS first train leaves Green-Wood at 8:35 A. M.

The horse cars of the Brooklyn division, known as the Vanderbilt Avenue Line, starting from the Fulton Ferry, and passing the Catharine Ferry, Navy-yard, and Prospect Park, (main entrance,) crossing all lines of city cars, connect with all trains. Horse cars from Hamilton Avenue Ferry also connect at 15th st. and 9th av.

R. SCHERMERHORN, Engineer and Superintendent.

Stages for Sheepshead Bay will connect with trains at Sim Hoagland's, Gravesend.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, AND OCEAN GROVE.
Passenger station foot of Liberty st., North River.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, 1875.

FIVE TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday, passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown, and Red Bank.

Leave New-York for Long Branch at 7:30, 9:15, 11:45 A. M., 3:45, 5 P. M. For South Amboy at 6 P. M.

Leave New-York for Ocean Grove at 7:30, 9:15, 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

For Ocean Beach at 11:45 A. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Ocean Beach at 11:15 A. M.

Leave Ocean Grove at 7:45, 11:05 A. M., 2:55, 5:05 P. M.

Leave Long Branch at 7, 8:15, 11:35 A. M., 3:25, 5:35 P. M. Leave South Amboy at 6:55, 7:50, 9 A. M., 12:25, 4:10, 6:25 P. M.

Stages to and from KEYPORT connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, AUGUST 8, 1875.

Trains leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M., through to Elmira, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and points in Hazleton and Mahanoy coal regions; also makes close connections for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c.

1 P. M., for Tunkhannock, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M., for Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.: 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-room cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer, and Syracuse.

12 M., Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, and Stroudsburg.

4:10 P. M., Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.

Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake, and Schooley's Mountain.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF MADISON.—WILLIAM FERGUSON against ALICE SMITH, EVA M. BEROUD, and JOHN W. COE.—To the above-named defendant, Alice Smith.—You are hereby required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which was filed with the Clerk of the County of Madison on the 11th day of August, 1875, and to serve a copy of your answer on us at our law office in Little Falls, Herkimer County, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof upon you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to so answer said complaint, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 31, 1875.
LINK & McEVOY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Little Falls, N. Y.
s2-law6wTh

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH AV.—APARTMENTS TO LEASE BY THE YEAR UNFURNISHED.—One suite of five large rooms with mirrors, closets, wardrobes, &c. Also one suite of three rooms with same conveniences; sunny exposure; meals served at table d'hôte or hotel or by private table; Sherwood Building, north-east corner 5th av. and 44th st. Apply at No. 531 5th av., to JAMES P. COLT.

HARLEM BOARD.—A FAMILY OR A FEW SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with handsomely furnished rooms on the second floor by applying at No. 52 East 128th st.; house is first-class, pleasantly situated, and very convenient to boats and cars; references.

NEAR 5TH AV. ENTRANCE TO PARK AT 72D ST.—The entire second floor of a first-class house; more room if desired, with board, for a gentleman and wife or a small family, in a private family; no other boarders; strict references. Address Post Office Box No. 2,672.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A PARTY OF adults to secure rent of handsomely furnished house, near 5th av.; will give private table if desired, with choice of rooms; City references given and required. Address M., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Four floors in No. 63 Madison av.; five, six, or more rooms can be had on each floor; also, rooms for single gentlemen from $5 to $8 per week; house is clean and in good order; references exchanged. Apply to Mrs. McDERMOTT, in the house.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN HOME FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, No. 1,481 Broadway, south-west corner 45th st.—Pleasant rooms, first-class table, and free tuition in the French language. Send for circular.

FORTY-FIFTH ST., WEST, NO. 175, SECOND DOOR EAST FROM BROADWAY.—Second floor to let, en suite or singly, with board; house and table first-class; private table if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Mrs. RANDALL, formerly of 4th av., corner 21st st., desires to inform her patrons that she is ready to accommodate families with private tables.

PARLOR AND BED-ROOM, VERY NICE, furnished, without board, to a gentleman in 37th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; best references required. Address P. B., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A FAMILY LIVING NEAR THE WINDSOR will let rooms, with board, to a party of gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; first-class references. Address BEEBE, Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A furnished house, centrally located; unexceptionable references; would board owner for rent with privilege of boarding others. Address A. T., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, a very pleasant, well-furnished room, with gas and privilege of bath; private family. No. 115 East 10th st. Apply to WILLIAM HORTON, No. 198 Chatham square.

FIFTH AV., NO. 206, OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE.—Elegant rooms, handsomely furnished, second story, fronting 5th av. and Broadway; also third story front, with or without private table.
S. PERRY.

ELEGANT BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS in best houses; floors with private table and suites for families; particulars free. HANKINS' BOARDING DIRECTORY, No. 28 West 29th st., corner Broadway. Open evenings.

A PARTY OF THREE ADULTS OFFER the use of furniture, carpets, bedding, &c., in exchange for board, or would join a reliable party in taking a house. Address MODERATE, Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—ONE LARGE AND two or three small rooms to rent, with or without board, to parties desiring a permanent home; reference required.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single, with or without private table; house thoroughly first class; references; possession immediately; private stable if required.

A FLOOR OF TWO ROOMS, FRONT AND back, ample closets, to let to a gentleman and wife or gentleman, with good board; family small; location unsurpassed. No. 124 East 36th st.

A.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED CHAMBERS for gentlemen, without board; near, and convenient to clubs and first-class restaurants; references. Apply at No. 135 West 21st st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—NO. 27 EAST 24th st., near Madison Park; parlor and second floor, two rooms each; ample closets, bath, &c.; small private family, owning house; terms reasonable.

SUITE OF ROOMS, SECOND AND THIRD floors; also large and two hall rooms, fourth floor, with board; gentlemen or families; references. No. 30 East 35th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD to gentlemen and their wives, also to single gentlemen, at No. 106 Madison av.; references given and required.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—Rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and wives or gentlemen: large room on fourth floor; best references given and required.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 45 WEST.—A parlor and bedroom on second floor; also one room on third floor to let, with board; best reference given and required.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BEtween Madison and 5th avs.—Family and single rooms, with board; good rooms on second floor; small tables; table d'hote.
H. LEFLER.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLY, with first-class board, for families and gentlemen; also table board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 47 West 22d st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED room for two, with board; also, elegant second floor, with board or private table and special attendance.

NO. 46 WEST 32D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AV. AND BROADWAY.—Three fine communicating furnished rooms on second floor, and others on the third, to let, with board, to families or singly.

FIFTH AV., NO. 268—MADISON PARK—Elegant rooms, second and third floors, en suite; private baths, &c.; with or without private table; desirable location.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

TWO NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, at moderate prices, suitable for gentlemen or families; references exchanged. No. 135 West 15th st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A NEATLY-FURNISHED house or accommodate a party with board; private table if desired. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without private table; also rooms for single gentlemen, with board.

MRS. R. H. JENKINS, NO. 178 MADISON av., has a suite of rooms on second floor to rent permanently, with board; also several on fourth floor for gentlemen.

ROOMS, EN SUITE AND SINGLE, WITH first-class table and location; references given and required. Inquire at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

A LADY DESIRES ANOTHER TO JOIN her in a limited house-keeping enterprise; must be thoroughly respectable and of refined tastes; furniture desirable. Address ECONOMY, Box 170 *Times* Office.

ONE BLOCK FROM 6TH AV. CARS.—VERY pleasant accommodations for married or single parties; excellent table; terms moderate. Call at No. 5 Leroy st., near Bleecker.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 165, WEST.—Desirable rooms en-suite or singly; first-class table and accommodations; references exchanged. Mrs. STEBBINS.

LARGE, HANDSOME ROOMS, WITH FIRST-class table, can be had at No. 155 Madison av., for families or single gentlemen; prices moderate.

NO. 62 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, HANDsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, on first and second story, with first-class board; references.

NO. 314 WEST 28TH ST.—PLEASANT AND commodious rooms on the second floor, with board, in a private family; references.

SANDS' BOARD DIRECTORY, NO. 1,193 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 15.—Lists of houses with first class accommodations furnished free to applicants.

NO. 41 WEST 29TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITES or single rooms to let, with or without board; private table if preferred; references given and required.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, to gentlemen, at No. 18 East 47th st. Breakfast if desired.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV. AND WINDSOR.—Pleasant rooms, with board, with appointments of private family; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Desirable rooms on second, third, and fourth floors, with board.

NO. 33 WEST 45TH ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished suite of rooms, with first-class board; references.

NEXT TO GRAND HOTEL.—ELEGANT ACcommodations, with or without board; reference exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

NO. 21 EAST 22D ST.—VERY PLEASANT rooms to let, with board, en suite or singly; reference.

A SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM, FURnished, to let, with or without board, in a private family, to gentlemen only. No. 221 West 13th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with first-class table; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 102 WEST 38TH ST.—TO LET, WITHout board, to one or two gentlemen, a large alcove room, second floor, front; breakfast served, if desired.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—TWO NEW AND HANDsomely-furnished suites of rooms, with private table and comforts of a refined home.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.—A SUITE OF PLEASant rooms, with board; also, a room suitable for gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 434 5TH AV.—ELEGANT APARTMENTS OF four to seven rooms each suite, on the French plan; private tables and attendance.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

NO. 18 EAST 41ST ST.—CHOICE ROOMS FOR a large family or party of friends, with unexceptionable board.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—TWO FINE SUITES OF rooms to let, with private table; house first class.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS, TOGETHER OR separately; rosewood and satin furniture, velvet carpets, real lace curtains; also small rooms; first-class table; are offered by an American private family of adults; moderate terms; references exchanged. Address F., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—An entire second floor of five rooms and other desirable rooms, newly furnished, with board, for first-class parties; location unexceptionable.

NO. 48 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Parties wishing home comforts can find handsomely furnished rooms and good board at moderate prices; reference.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

NO. 34 WEST 32D ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.—Second floor to let, with board; private table if desired.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Furnished rooms on second and third floors to let, with board; references.

NO. 8 EAST 30TH ST.—FINE ROOMS AND single rooms to let with board to families and gentlemen; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR families or gentlemen; French and English spoken. No. 147 West 43d st.

ELEGANT ACCOMMODATIONS, WITH OR without board; references exchanged. No. 23 West 30th st.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS in suites or separately; private table if desired; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, small child, and nurse, wish board in a first-class house; private family preferred; would require front and back rooms and small room, all on second floor; location between 14th and 50th sts., Madison and 6th avs.; also a room on third floor for a gentleman and wife; best of references given and exchanged. Address C., Box No. 3,932 New-York Post Office, stating location, name, and price.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED BY three gentlemen; two connecting rooms; will pay $100 per month; location between 14th and 35th sts., 6th and Madison avs.; private family preferred. Address X. Y., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT board for Winter for themselves, baby, and nurse. Address, stating terms and accommodations, M., No. 33 East 24th st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN in a private family, between 5th and Lexington avs., 23d and 40th sts. Address, stating terms, C. W. & CO., Post Office Box No. 5,564.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, at Bergen Point, N. J. Address N. M., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WE OFFER A PLEASANT HOME AMONG the mountains to boarders, through the Fall months; terms, $6 per week. Address H. A. MESSENGER, Peru, Berkshire County, Mass.

WANTED—BOARD FOR THREE AT BERGEN Point or Bayonne, N. J. Address, with full particulars, price, location, &c., P. L. K., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

ARCHER PLACE, DOBB'S FERRY.—Rooms for September; extensive, shady grounds; good stabling; references exchanged. Address by letter or on premises, L. H. R., Dobb's Ferry, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WEST POINT HOTEL,

WEST POINT, N. Y.
ON THE PARADE GROUND.
ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

AT WOODSIDE HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—First-class board and very desirable accommodations can be secured for the season or more permanently, by a few families wishing a quiet, genteel place; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and rural beauty. CHAS. G. HAZELTINE, Proprietor.

BOARD AT THE CATSKILLS, $6 PER Week.—Good board at the "Pleasant Home House," on the Catskill Mountains, through September and October, at $6 per week. DAVIS & CHICHESTER, Proprietors, Union Society, Greene County, N. Y.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSION TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, (Sundays included,) leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.
24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.
Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.
9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.
South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Pier No. 27 E. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Returning, boats leave Rockaway at 10:45 and 11 A. M., 4:45 and 5 P. M.

Fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.
Return tickets good on either boat.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

LAST TRIPS OF THE
WILLIAM COOK.

This spacious steamer will run to Rockaway every day this week except Wednesday, Sept. 8, and Saturday, Sept. 11, leaving

24th st., North River, at..............10:00 A. M.
Franklin st., North River, at..............10:20 A. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at..............11:00 A. M.

Leaves Rockaway at 4 P. M.; arriving in the City at 6 P. M.; giving passengers a fine view of the harbor and fortifications, and the luxury of remaining twenty minutes on the Atlantic Ocean and four hours on the finest beach in America.

Tickets for this occasion will be FIFTY CENTS EACH for the round trip, and the tickets of the other boats of this line will be taken.

Music furnished by the celebrated WALLACE'S BRASS BAND.

NEXT SUNDAY two trips as usual.

HOTELS.

REOPENING OF THE

ASTOR HOUSE,

NEW-YORK CITY, by ALLEN & DAM.

The ASTOR HOUSE, having been entirely renovated with modern improvements, and newly furnished, is now opened as a first-class hotel, on the European plan. The business public will find it one of the most comfortable and convenient in the City, the rooms being unusually large, light, and airy. One of Otis Brothers' elegant passenger elevators will run all day and all night, the best of servants will be employed, and no pains will be spared for the comfort of its patrons. Main entrance on Vesey street. Rooms, $1 to $4 a day.

The Rotunda has been elegantly fitted as a restaurant, and will furnish all the delicacies of the season. The finest oysters in the country a specialty. The bar will be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, ales, &c. ALLEN & DAM, Proprietors.
GOUVERNEUR K. LANSING, Manager.

N. B.—Mr. DAM will continue his proprietorship of the Union Square Hotel, New-York—one of the best-known hotels up town.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A.—FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND pianos of our own make; also, for sale and rent, a number of fine second-hand pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CYRUS R. CRANE and LORIN P. CRANE, bankrupts.—No. 2,565.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Lorin P. Crane, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the twentieth day of September, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of August, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au26-law3wTh

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLARD L. FELT, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has applied to this Court for permission to compromise a certain claim held by the bankrupt's estate against Geo. E. Sears, survivor of Sears Brothers, and that the matter will be brought by order of this Court, for a hearing, and proof will be taken thereon, before John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 345 Broadway, Tuesday, Sept. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M. All creditors and other persons interested, are hereby notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be passed by this Court, as asked in the petition.—New-York, Aug. 30, 1875. WM. I. MARTIN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN CLARK and THOMAS CLARK, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,173.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Clark and Thomas Clark, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district, filed on the 25th day of June, 1875.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of August, A. D. 1875.
GEORGE G. NASON, Assignee,
No. 84 Warren st., New-York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 8th day of September, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of EDWIN SAMSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
s9-law3wTh No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager, Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
THE SENSATION OF THE SUMMER.

Mr. Daly has the honor to announce the re-engagement, in consequence of the great success, of the

MEXICAN

JUVENILE OPERA TROUPE!

Senorita CARMEN Y MORON, (eight years of age,)
Senorita GUADALUPE, (six years of age,)
and twenty-seven charming juvenile artists in Offenbach's chef-d'œuvre,
ROBINSON CRUSOE
Produced with new scenery and costumes and increased orchestra, SATURDAY at 1:30.
POSITIVELY ONLY MEXICAN MATINEE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. EXTRA.

MR. AUGUSTIN DALY begs to announce that his seventh regular season will begin on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 13, 1875, with the production of A NEW PLAY of vivid human interest, which has been in elaborate preparation for many weeks, and which will be produced with magnificent new scenes and dresses, and with a most important cast.

_ The sale of seats for the opening night will commence TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 7.

WALLACK'S. EXTRA NOTICE.

This theatre, thoroughly renovated,

WILL OPEN
for the
FALL AND WINTER SEASON
with a
NEW PLAY
by J. H. Byron, Esq., entitled,
OUR BOYS,

the sole and exclusive right to which, for representation in this City, Mr. Wallack has secured by contract with, and payment to, the author.

Full particulars of opening will be duly announced.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BARRY SULLIVAN.

BARRY SULLIVAN.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS
of the
GREAT TRAGEDIAN.
3,000
Enthusiastic People Present Every Night.

SECOND WEEK OF MR. SULLIVAN'S ENGAGEMENT.

☞ THIS EVENING (Thursday)..............RICHELIEU
☞ Friday and Saturday..............RICHARD III.
☞ Saturday Matinée..............LADY OF LYONS

_ The first appearance of Mr. SULLIVAN in his great part of "Beverly" in THE GAMESTER, will be next MONDAY. Seats may now be secured.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..............Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..............Mr. A. M. PALMER

PRELIMINARY SEASON 1875.

HOUSE — FOURTH WEEK AND OVERWHELMING SUCCESS of the engagement of the eminent comedian JOHN T. RAYMOND, in his marvelous impersonation,
CROWDED — COLONEL SELLERS, in Mark Twain's American drama, supported by a SUPERB CAST.
NIGHTLY. — Every scene used is new, and of the most beautiful description. SATURDAY, Sept. 11, fourth matinee of COLONEL SELLERS.

LYCEUM THEATRE,

14th st. and 6th av.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, Offenbach's latest and most successful opera, MADAME L'ARCHIDUC, with entirely new costumes, accessories, gorgeous and novel mise-en-scene, and Mmes. Geoffroy, Duparo, Nardynn, Gherzy, MM. De Quercy, Duplon, Roger, Darcy, Castel, Ludovic, Valter, Benedick, Gerard, Adorcy, Davalis, Leclero, Kremer, and the whole company of 100 artists in the cast.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)

P. S. GILMORE..............Conductor
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
CONCERT EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GILMORE'S BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
THE GREATEST LIVING CORNETIST,
MR. J. LEVY.

MATINEE on SATURDAY, 2 P. M. Serenade Band.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE,

(Late Bryant's,) West 23d st.
COTTON AND REED'S
NEW-YORK MINSTRELS.
EVERY EVENING at 8; SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, and BACKUS

Received with screams by the beauty and fashion of the City. Seats secured. Matinée SATURDAY at 2.

The National Conservatory; also, Hallam's Musical Academy, have been incorporated in the
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN DAILY.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

RECEPTION Y. M. C. A.
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 13.
MAGIC SOIREE by Prof. GEO. HARTZ.
Membership ticket admits member and lady.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

The Mariposa Land and Mining Company.

Executive Office, Nos. 9 & 11 Nassau St.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1875.

The Board of Trustees of this Company, on the 16th of August, levied an assessment of One Dollar per share on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company, payable immediately. Any stock upon which said assessment shall not have been paid on or before Sept. 17, will be delinquent, and will be advertised and sold at public auction Oct. 11, 1875.

Payments of the assessment can be made in U. S. currency at this office. MORRIS H. SMITH,
Asst. Secretary.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE OF UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS to an amount sufficient to absorb the sum of twenty-one thousand dollars will be received by the Union Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, and opened at the office of said Trustee, at noon on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8, 1875, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed par and accrued interest.

The above notice is given in conformity with the indenture of trust, which provides that any funds remaining in the hands of the Trustee by reason of failure of parties holding drawn bonds to notify their election to have such bonds redeemed, shall be forthwith invested by the Trustee.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.
By EDWARD KING, President.

STOCK PRIVILEGES!

FALL SEASON, 1875.

$25 to $1,000 invested will probably pay, during the next thirty days, from
100 TO 500 PER CENT. PROFIT.

During the same time last year, privileges paid from 500 to 1,000 per cent. profit, and the year before, from $1,000 to $2,500 was made on $100 invested. Our Weekly Report, sent free, gives full particulars and prices of all the stocks dealt in at the
NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY,
ROOMS NOS. 44, 45, AND 46.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF this company, held to-day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the regular days of paying dividends hereafter shall be on the 15th September and March of each year.

Resolved, That in accordance with the above resolution, a Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. be declared on the capital stock, payable on the 15th inst., and that the transfer-books be closed on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock, and be reopened on the 16th inst. H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

Proprietors..............Messrs. APPLEBY.

THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS THURSDAY EVENING, 9TH, at 8.
BERLIOZ—LISZT—WAGNER.
VOCALIST, MR. H. D. BISCHOFF, TENOR.

OVERTURE, "Le Carnaval Romain"..............
SYMPHONY, "Harold in Italy," op. 16..............
OBLIGATO VIOLA by Mr. CHAS. BAETENS..
Harp, Mr. A. LOCKWOOD. } Berlioz

SYMPHONIC POEM, "Les Preludes"..............
DIE LORELEY..............
Mr. H. A. BISCHOFF.
MEPHISTO WALTZ, Lenau's "Faust".............. } Liszt

INTRODUCTION / FINALE } "Tristan und Isolde"..........
SIEGMUND'S LOVE SONG, 1st Act, "Walküre."
Mr. H. A. BISCHOFF.
KAISER MARSCH.............. } Wagner

Admission, 50 cents; Boxes, $1 and $2.

NOTICE.—The season will terminate on Wednesday evening, Sept. 15.

ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 16, GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF THEODORE THOMAS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THEODORE WACHTEL,

Europe's greatest tenor, will shortly return to America for a

GRAND OPERATIC TOURNEE

through the United States, in which he will be assisted by a newly organized and most powerful

COMBINATION OF ARTISTS,
Selected from the leading
OPERA-HOUSES OF EUROPE.

The inauguration night of the
GRAND WACHTEL OPERA SEASON,
At the New-York Academy of Music, will be
MONDAY, OCT. 18, 1875.

Musical Director and Conductor....AD. NEUENDORFF.
Further particulars in later advertisements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

KIRALFY BROTHERS..............Lessees and Managers

AROUND THE WORLD

A genuine and popular triumph.
Received with unbounded applause.
Overwhelming rush for seats.
Unrivaled artistic constellation.
Never before equaled here.
Deemed absolutely surprising.

The greatest scenic pictures.
Houses crowded to the roof.
Every seat occupied nightly.

Wonderful mechanical effects.
Original and superb costumes.
Rich and costly accessories.
Legitimate comedy and drama.
Delightful evening's entertainment.

BOX-OFFICE OPEN DAILY FROM 8 TO 6.

NOW OPEN.

FORTY-FOURTH GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

2d and 3d avs. and 63d and 64th sts.
WONDERFUL MACHINES! SPLENDID PRODUCTS.
Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

WALLACK'S.

FOURTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the celebrated prima donna,
MISS JULIA MATHEWS,
and the very successful
ENGLISH COMIC OPERA COMPANY,
who will appear
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
in Offenbach's greatest work, the
GRAND DUCHESS.

Miss Julia Mathews as..............The Grand Duchess
Mr. G. H. Macdermott..............General Boum
Mr. Albert Brennir..............Fritz

Grand Duchess Matinée, SATURDAY, at 1:30.

PARK THEATRE.

BROADWAY AND 22D ST.

SUCCESSFUL BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
A NEW AMERICAN COMEDY
written expressly for them by Mr. B. E. Woolf, in four acts, entitled
THE MIGHTY DOLLAR,
a romance of modern life at Washington, which will be illustrated by scenery from the brushes of Matt Morgan, Messrs. Caylo and George Heilman.
Mr. FLORENCE as the
Hon. BARDWELL SLOTE, from the Cobosh District.
Mrs. FLORENCE
as Mrs. GILFLORY, who has long lived abroad.
Other characters by Misses MAUDE GRANGER, ANNIE EDMONDSON, EDITH OSMOND, PEARL EYTINGE, Messrs. FERGUSON, PADGETT, GRANT, WILLARD, VILLERS, BRUTONE, and LANGLEY.
BOX-OFFICE NOW OPEN.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

LAST NIGHTS OF
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.

THURSDAY—
MR. DAVENPORT as RICHARD III.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. DAVENPORT.
MERCHANT OF VENICE and OLIVER TWIST.
MR. DAVENPORT as SHYLOCK and BILL SYKES.
SATURDAY MATINEE—OLIVER TWIST.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.

Proprietor..............Mr. JOSH HART
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1875, every evening during the week, also WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, commencing at 2 o'clock.

GRAND RIFLE SHOOTING MATCH between the picked teams, the MULLIGAN and SKIDMORE GUARDS. First appearance of JOHN PENDY. The sensational local drama of DAY AND NIGHT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..............Manager
THE FAMILY THEATRE.
First appearance of the world-renowned gymnasts,
THE CARLO FAMILY,
WILLIAM, GEORGE, and FREDERICK CARLO,
Mlle. AMELIA CARLO; Mlle. FANNIE CARLO;
Masters LEOTARD and HARRY CARLO,
Miss ADAH RICHMOND, Miss JULIA COVENTRY, &c.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.
Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS free.

FINANCIAL.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD
by the old established Stock and Bond House of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERtificate of Stock No. 18 of twenty shares of the stock of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company, issued to and standing in the name of Louis Rehm, Jr., was improperly obtained, and the transfer thereof has been stopped. Any person possessing information in relation thereto will please communicate with
ROOSEVELT & HENRY, Attorneys, &c.
No. 76 Chambers st.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

200,000 7 PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
100,000 8 PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
50,000 10 PER CENT. CITY BONDS.

These bonds have been carefully selected, and parties desiring to invest will do well to confer with us.
A. W. BEASLEY & CO., No. 12 Wall st.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1875.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Belden and Tennal Mining Company of Colorado, for the election of five (5) Trustees, will be held at the office of AUGUST HULL, No. 13 William st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 11, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Seven Per Cent. convertible Sinking Fund Bonds, having twenty-five years to run. Interest payable May and November. A limited amount for sale by WORK, STRONG & CO., No. 36 Broad st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.
R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.

Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, MOTT HAVEN, N. Y.—The corner-stone of this church will be laid on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 9, at 3 o'clock. Addresses by the Bishop of the Diocese, Rev. E. O. Flagg, D. D., and Rev. George F. Sigmorn, D. D. Train of the Harlem Railroad leaves 42d Street Depot at 2:30 P. M. C. S. STEPHENSON, Rector.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE.—Stationery, blank books, and printing at low prices. Orders solicited.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE ARGIES VICTORIOUS.

THE ARGONAUTA CREW DEFEATS THE ATALANTAS—COLLEGE OARS VERSUS AMATEURS—AN EXCITING RACE.

The oldest and most successful rowing club in this country is the Atalanta. Their colors have triumphed in many hard and hot races, but during the past four years their lucky star has been hidden, under a cloud. When they had secured the three men, Enstis, Rodgers, and Downs, of the Wesleyan University boats of 1874 and 1875 and Gunster, the stroke of the Williams boat of 1874, the hopes of a portion of the club at least were revived, and that their anticipations were not groundless was proved in the Saratoga and Troy regattas, where the Atalanta four carried off the grand challenge prizes, while every one said, after the races, that the Atalanta's college crew had not yet been pushed to do their best. Hardly had the applause which greeted the victory of the Atalantas subsided when they challenged the Argonautas, whom they had twice defeated in the great regattas, to a four-oared shell race, thinking that with the invincible college crew they could wipe out the defeat sustained at the hands of this same Argonauta four a year ago. Preliminaries were soon arranged, and yesterday, the day agreed upon for the race, found the Kill Von Kull literally crowded with steamers, steam-yachts, sail and row boats, overflowing with interested spectators, while both the Bergen Point and Staten Island shores were thronged with carriages and pedestrians eager to view the race between these two famous clubs. The race was three miles, straight away from the light-house at the entrance of Newark Bay to the beacon buoy at Brighton, Staten Island. The tide was setting out in the first hour of the ebb, running like a mill race, while the wind from the south-west crossed the tide at the lower end of the course, making the water pretty lumpy. The crews were composed as follows:

Argonauta.—Edward Smith, bow; Walter Man, Benjamin Stephenson; Frederick C. Eldred, stroke.

Atalanta.—W. H. Downs, bow; H. W. Rodgers, John Guster; J. E. Eustis, stroke.

Mr. Jason H. Miller, of the Nassau Club, officiated as referee. Messrs. George Springstein and A. R. Warner, respectively, acted as judges for Atalanta and Argonauta. F. J. Engelhardt and E. A. S. Mann were time-keepers. The crews made their appearance on the course at 5:40 P. M., amid a terrible din of steam-whistles, shouting, and the barking of the yacht artillery. At 5:50 they drew in line, the Argonautas having won the toss, taking the stake boat nearest the Staten Island shore. The swift tide and a half turn of the wheel carried the referee's boat swiftly down between the two boats, and when the referee rapidly followed the "are you ready" with the "go" the Atalantas were completely taken by surprise, while the Argonautas, who were good and ready and on the alert, slipped away before the referee had assumed its natural shape. The Atalantas, totally unprepared, made a terrible mess of the start, their boat rolling badly, and the crew were unable to hit together until they had gone a quarter mile, when they at last succeeded in getting their boat on an even keel; but they had fallen a good length astern of their opponents, who, from the first, worked in perfect harmony, and were now opening a gap of clear water, which, in the first quarter, measured two lengths clear. Nearing the Argonautas boat-house, which was occupied and surrounded by several thousand excited spectators, the Atalantas made a good spurt, and quickly overhauled their leaders, and half way they were again bow and bow. Here Down let his boat make a bad lurch to port, which again gave the Argonautas, who steered on a bee-line, a decided lead. Downs, seeing his error, quickly reversed his rudder, but in so doing threw his craft too far over, and at the same time striking a heavy ripple, the Atalanta boat again commenced to roll badly, while the Argonautas' ship, meeting the swell of a steamboat, rode it like a duck, Smith having warned his men to ease up a couple of strokes. The Atalantas, relying upon their greater strength, attempted to drive their boat through the turbulent water, but at every stroke their bow buried, and wave upon wave rolled into their cockpit over the wash-boards. The Argonautas averaged about thirty-nine strokes, and the Atalantas about thirty-six, the latter being seemingly unused to move over such lively water. From this out the struggle was truly fierce, and inch by inch was contested with an energy and determination worthy of the utmost praise in any cause, but the Argonautas had the race in hand, and, on the last quarter, drew clear of their opponents and finished with a lead of a couple of lengths in the unprecedented time of 15 m. 37½s., the Atalantas' time being 15 m. 45 s.

The race between the Atalanta and Athletic Clubs will take place on the Harlem River this afternoon about 4 o'clock.

KILLED BY AN OFFICER.

A BROOKLYN POLICEMAN SHOOTS HIS PRISONER—THE VICTIM ARRESTED FOR A TRIVIAL OFFENSE, ONLY.

About 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, some school children informed Officer Joyce, of the Tenth Precinct, at the corner of Raymond and Fulton streets, Brooklyn, that some colored men were fighting on Flatbush avenue. Joyce went toward the place indicated and saw three colored men pushing each other about on the sidewalk near Schermerhorn street. He called Officer Heary to his assistance, and arresting the men, took them to the Tenth Precinct Station House. At the desk before Sergt. McNamara he made against them a charge of being drunk and disorderly. The men gave their names as Frank Rawson, John H. Francis, and Robert Gilmore. Gilmore said he was twenty-five years of age, and was employed as a coachman by Mr. Daniel E. Arguimbau, of No. 96 Second place. Francis resided in New-Jersey, and Rawson, who is a carter for Case E. Rowell, of Flatbush avenue, lived at No. 32 Smith street. The Sergeant ordered the men to be taken back to the cells, which are reached by a passage-way, and situated some distance from the station-house. Joyce first took Rawson and Francis to the cells, and was returning for Gilmore, when he saw the latter running through the passage-way toward the yard. Some repairs were being made in the yard, and the gate was open. Joyce drew his pistol and gave chase. He ordered Gilmore to stop, but the latter, heedless of the command, continued to run. When about 200 feet from the gate of the station-house yard, Gilmore fell, shot through the head. He died almost instantly. The ball that killed him came from Joyce's pistol; but the latter says that the weapon, knocking against his side while he ran, was accidentally discharged. Gilmore's body was carried back to the station-house to await the action of the Coroner, and Joyce, by order of Superintendent Campbell, was placed under arrest. Sergeant McNamara said, as did also the officers who arrested the men, that they made no resistance either before or after being taken to the station-house. Gilmore protested against his arrest, and said he had done nothing for which he ought to be locked up, but made no resistance. Francis said that they were not fighting, but only "fooling," when arrested. He had come over from New-Jersey in the morning to see Rawson about some business transaction. They went into a saloon kept by a colored man, at the corner of Myrtle avenue and Navy street, and after having a number of drinks there they went out on the street and commenced pushing one another about as they went along. It was while thus engaged they were arrested. All the men were more or less under the influence of liquor. Joyce says he took his pistol with the purpose of firing it in the air to frighten Gilmore, because the latter could run much the faster of the two. Joyce is a married man, and was appointed on the Police force in September, 1873. Gilmore was unmarried.

THE LIGHTNING MAIL TRAINS.

Superintendent Bangs, of the Railway Postal Service, was in this City yesterday, completing the arrangements for the new fast postal trains to and from the West. He informed a TIMES reporter that the first train will positively leave this City at 4:15 A. M. on Thursday, the 16th inst. It is calculated that it will reach Albany at 7:55 A. M.; Syracuse at 11:25 A. M.; Buffalo at 3 P. M.; Cleveland at 8 P. M.; Toledo at 11 P. M., and Chicago at 6:30 A. M. on the 17th. A similar train will leave Chicago at 8 P. M. of the 16th, and will reach Cleveland at 7 A. M. of the 17th; Dunkirk at noon; Buffalo at 1:25 P. M.; Syracuse at 5:20 P. M.; Albany at 9 P. M., and New-York about midnight. These trains will leave both places every day in the year afterward at the same hours. They will consist only of postal cars, and will stop nowhere between the two main points except to change locomotives. The mail will be taken in and delivered at full speed at each station by means of Ward's patent catchers. Several of the new postal cars now building for this service in the Lake Shore shops at Buffalo, at a cost of $6,000 each, were set on their trucks yesterday, and the others will be finished in time to cause no delay. Arrangements have been made with the Pennsylvania Railway Company for a service of daily fast postal trains between this City and Pittsburg, the time between the two places to be ten hours. The railroad company reserves the privilege of carrying through passengers along with the mail. The first train by this route will start at 4:15 A. M. on the 16th, also. It will connect at Harrisburg with the Washington and Baltimore and Northern Central Roads.

THE TWEED LIS PENDENS.

With the consent of the Attorney General, two lots on the east side of Broadway, 22 feet 6 inches north of Twenty-first street, and measuring 25 feet 10 inches on Broadway, by 112 feet deep, were yesterday released from the operation of the lis pendens filed in the Tweed suit. The property is claimed by John Lawrence and Leonard Jacobs.

A similar disposition was made of two lots on the south-east corner of Sixty-third street and Third avenue, and four lots on the north side of Duane street, 145 feet west of Broadway, and measuring 85 feet on Duane street by 75 feet deep. This property is claimed by Christopher Myer.

THE KING'S BRIDGE ROAD.

COMMUNICATION FROM CONTROLLER GREEN TO MAYOR WICKHAM—SHARP PROTEST AGAINST INCREASING THE CITY DEBT—PROPERTY-OWNERS BEFORE THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE ON ROADS.

The resolutions of the Common Council providing for grading and paving King's Bridge road have for some time occupied the attention of the Controller, the Common Council, and the Commissioner of Public Works. The proposed improvement covers a thoroughfare nearly four miles in length—one-half the cost of widening which, or $686,000, was paid by the City. Controller Green has addressed the following communication to the Mayor in relation to this and other works which involve the issue of assessment bonds that would add millions to the City debt:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1875.

Hon. William H. Wickham, Mayor:

SIR: I address you for the purpose of claiming the exercise of your authority, as Chief Executive of the City, to arrest the enormous expenditure of public money for the prosecution of street improvements and other public works which are at this time premature and entirely unnecessary.

Such works have been pushed forward in spite of all remonstrance and opposition on my part, adding millions yearly to the public debt and neutralizing, if not defeating, every effort to reduce the expenses of the City by the introduction of economy and system in the administration of the various departments, and by resisting unlawful and extortionate claims and demands upon the Treasury.

The Board of Aldermen appear to be oblivious to these facts and of the necessity for retrenchment in expenditures in view of the present depressed condition of business, and the general inability of the tax-payers and the community at large to bear further increase of the burden of taxes and assessments. For the reason I now write you directly upon this subject to solicit your official influence in checking the course of extravagant and unnecessary expenditures on street improvements which are proposed, even if no restraint can be put upon those already authorized and undertaken under ordinances of the Common Council.

To set clearly and distinctly before you the magnitude and importance of this matter, I submit the following statement of indebtedness of the City for outstanding assessment bonds issued for street improvements and openings, and the amounts of advances to contractors and of uncollected assessments:

Amount of bonds outstanding Sept. 1 on account of opening streets	$2,685,800 00
Amount of bonds outstanding Sept. 1 for street improvements	19,168,900 00
Total	$21,854,700 00
Amount of assessments uncollected Sept. 1, 1875	8,838,686 16
Amount of advances to contractors and others on works in progress, the assessments for which have not yet been made, viz.: For boulevard and kindred work	8,308,875 34
For ordinary street improvements, such as regulating, grading, paving, sewering, flagging, and curb and guttering streets	4,453,087 53
Total	$12,761,962 87

These figures will be largely swelled by the cost of several large works now authorized or already under way by the Department of Public Works, as say sinking of the extensive operations of the Departments of Docks and of Public Parks, which also require large outlays of money from the proceeds of bonds.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Aldermen the following resolutions were presented and referred to appropriate committees:

Resolved, That the Boulevard, (road or public drive,) from the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street to the intersection of the northerly line of said Boulevard with the Eleventh avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-sixth and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh streets, and the Eleventh avenue from its intersection with the northerly line of the Boulevard, between One Hundred and Fifty-sixth and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh streets, to its intersection with the westerly line of the old Kings Bridge road, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and sidewalks flagged a space of four feet in width—all to be done under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

These resolutions authorize street improvements of great magnitude and expense, which may be roughly estimated at not less than four millions of dollars. They are at this time not only injudicious but entirely unnecessary. They should, if done at all, be postponed until property-owners are more able to bear the burden of heavy assessments to reimburse the Treasury for its advances. The large amount of assessments remaining unpaid and the large advances to contractors and others for works in progress, as exhibited in the foregoing statement, show at a glance the necessity of restricting this class of expenditures. The extent to which these works have been pushed for the last few years is out of all proportion to their necessity, and the manner in which they have been and are now conducted under the Department of Public Works seems to me an inexcusable waste of public money. The plan of these works looked to their development during a series of many years. They are crowded on now against the protests of property-owners to serve the interests of political operators. At the meetings of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment street improvements of all kinds are the subject of consideration, involving further outlays of public money and an increase of the City debt.

Besides recent and pending ordinances authorizing street improvements, there are old ordinances for works which have not been commenced and which are to be undertaken. In 1874 an ordinance was passed "for regulating and paving with square granite block pavement the carriage-way of Eighth avenue, from Tuckle at Fifty-ninth street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street," and this work is now advertised for proposals to be opened by the Department of Public Works to-morrow, (3d inst.) It is estimated that the cost will be over $200,000, nearly one-half of which will be thrown upon the City. For a large portion of this work the filling is very fresh and deep, and the pavement will not be fairly laid before it will sink and require relaying. This work as advertised should not be consummated.

Thus enormous expenditures are constantly incurred for these works, and unless some restriction is put upon the granting of authority for their prosecution they will be continued through the influence of private and mercenary interests to the detriment of the true interests of the City and property-holders and the indefinite increase of the debt.

In view of these facts I now offer my protest, as the financial officer of the City, against any further undertakings of this character involving increase of debt for this class of street improvements, which may, and should be, postponed to a period when they are needed.

I desire to warn you and the public in the most emphatic manner that the volume of advances by the City for this class of work has reached a limit beyond which it ought not to go.

If the system breaks down by reason of these expenditures being constantly put upon the City, I cannot be answerable for the consequences.

Very respectfully,

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

PROPERTY-OWNERS BEFORE THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE ON ROADS.

A delegation of property-owners, consisting of Messrs. Hosea B. Perkins, John Havens, James Dyckman, Jacob Hays, George Lespinasse, and others, appeared before the Aldermanic Committee on Roads yesterday, for the purpose of urging the passage of an ordinance to grade King's Bridge road by contract. The proceedings before the committee were invested with new interest, especially as Commissioner Fitz John Porter announced that he could proceed with the work without the authority of the Board of Aldermen. Only two members of the committee, Messrs. McCarthy and Reilly, were present. Mr. Lespinasse, after explaining the object of the delegation, presented a petition requesting the committee to have the road graded, curbed, and macadamized, the same as Tenth avenue, north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street. He said that of the frontage of 34,000 feet on the line of the road to be assessed for the improvement, the gentlemen who signed the petition represented about 30,000 feet. The following were among the names on the petition, with the frontage represented by each: A. B. Mills, 365 feet; Hosea B. Perkins, 500 feet; John Haven and James C. Carter, 312 feet; L. A. Hartt, 155 feet; B. F. Raynor, 230 feet; Edmund A. Smith, 450 feet; Samuel Schiffer, 950 feet; G. Rowe, 276 feet; A. Raymond, 312 feet, and others.

Mr. John Havens said the work for which they had petitioned should be done by public letting. He did not believe in what was known as "day's work," because it was too costly in the end. The grading of King's Bridge road should be given out by contract. Experience had shown that men employed by the City by the day worked only a few hours. The residents of his section of the City were opposed to making it a sort of alms-house for laborers who came from the lower wards.

Mr. Hosea B. Perkins indorsed all that had been said by the previous speaker, and then condemned the system by which laborers are sent from the lower wards to work in the upper portion of the City while many poor men in the latter were allowed to remain idle. He added that the work of improving King's Bridge road could be done for $750,000, and he knew a gentleman who would take the contract at that sum and give security.

Alderman Reilly said the committee were in favor of acceding to the request of the property-owners, and would so report to the board. At this point the committee and the delegates proceeded to the office of Commissioner Fitz John Porter, with a view to conferring with him in relation to the work. Alderman McCarthy having introduced the delegation, and explained the object of their visit, the Commissioner said that he intended to have the work done by contract, and, as far as possible, in sections. The specifications of the contract were already drawn up, and one of the conditions was that there should be no interruption to travel during the progress. Drawings had also been made and a survey of the road completed. An examination of the law and the opinion of the Corporation Counsel had shown that it was not necessary to obtain authority from the Common Council to have the work done either by day's work or by contract.

This announcement seemed to astonish all present, especially the committee, whose views were expressed by Alderman McCarthy. "I think," said the Alderman, "that if the Commissioner had informed us that he had power to go on with the work without the authority of the Common Council, he would have saved the committee and the property-owners a great deal of trouble."

Commissioner Porter replied that he was too ill to attend to the matter.

The committee and the delegation soon after withdrew.

FATAL RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

Mr. Frederick E. Dibblee, a retired New-York merchant, with his wife, was riding on the North Haven Road, near Sag Harbor, on Monday, when the horse threw his tail over the reins. He undertook to clear them, when the horse turned suddenly, upsetting the carriage and throwing both out. Mr. Dibblee, who was a heavy man, struck his head violently upon the hard ground, and was picked up insensible. He was removed to a neighboring house and medical aid summoned, but it was evident from the first that his injuries were of a fatal character, and he died on the following morning, having been all the time unconscious. After his death a fracture of the collar-bone was discovered. He was about sixty years old.

AN INSIDE VIEW OF CRIME.

CONTINUATION OF THE INQUIRY OF THE SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

The Legislative Committee appointed to inquire into the causes of crime in this City met again yesterday morning in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen. Messrs. Campbell, Dessar, and McGowan were the only members of the committee present, and later in the day, owing to the illness of Mr. Campbell, Messrs. McGowan and Dessar were appointed a subcommittee to conduct the proceedings. Mr. John D. Townsend, as counsel of the committee, continued the examination of witnesses. Capt. Thomas Byrnes, formerly of the Fifteenth Precinct, was recalled and identified the blotters of his precinct. He read the Police record of the shooting of Officer William Henderson, at the corner of Mercer and Fourth streets, by Robert L. Crawford, on May 24, 1872, arising out of a criminal charge preferred against a colored coachman in the employ of Commodore Vanderbilt, and detailed the circumstances connected with his arrest, in which he participated, on the following morning. Judge Cox refused to admit the prisoner to bail, but he was released by Judge Leonard on bail to the amount of $25,000, his sureties being Augustus Schell and H. B. Claflin. Algernon S. Sullivan opposed the bail on the occasion, and the case was never tried. Civil suits were instituted in the case, and finally the case was nolle prosequied, and the sureties discharged. In connection with the stealing of the watch presented to ex-Lieut. Gov. Alvord by several members of the Legislature, he said he understood Mr. Alvord afterward found it on his table in the Metropolitan Hotel, but he had no knowledge of the matter, official or otherwise. At the request of Mr. Townsend, he reiterated his former testimony respecting the money left him by an uncle who resided in Dutchess County, claiming that he received $2,100 in cash and $2,000 the proceeds of the sale of some property. One-third of that he voluntarily presented to the wife of his uncle.

Albert Guerin, of No. 4 Clinton place, stated that on the night of May 24, 1872, while passing through Mercer, near Fourth street, he saw Robert L. Crawford and Officer Henderson engaged in an angry altercation. They sprang out on the sidewalk, where they wrestled, and a pistol was discharged, which shot the officer in both legs. As a part of the record in this case Mr. Townsend read an affidavit of Mr. Crawford, upon which Col. pros. was entered, alleging that at the time he shot Officer Henderson he was under the impression that he was being followed by a man who intended to do him serious bodily harm; that he had no knowledge that the person was an officer, and that he fired the shot when he was seized from behind, and under the belief that his life was imperiled. An affidavit was also made by Officer Henderson supporting the allegations made in the statement of Mr. Crawford.

Patrolman Timothy Golden, formerly a detective at Head-quarters, detailed the circumstances connected with the arrest of Charles B. Orvis in July, 1874, by himself and Detective Walling, on a charge of disposing to Mr. George Ripley, banker, of No. 44 Broadway, $20,000 in forged bonds purporting to represent $25,000 of the Buffalo and Erie Railway. They arrested him at the West Side Hotel, on Sixth avenue, and he was put under bail in the sum of $10,000 by Judge Sutherland. There were twenty-five indictments against him; he was a professional forger, and was an associate of Ric and men of that class. He arrested Henry Hefferman for burglary in 1873 at the instance of Mr. Lambert, banker, of No. 32 Nassau street, but in those cases he was never examined on the trial. The man named Cox was arrested in connection with the latter case, and was sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment, and Hefferman gave information which led to the recovery of the stolen property.

Detective Garret S. Walling confirmed the testimony of Mr. Golden in regard to the arrest of Orvis and the others. He stated in answer to an interrogatory put by Mr. McGowan that two years ago he was assigned to duty at John Chamberlin's, in Long Branch, where he remained five weeks, Mr. Chamberlin paying his bill at the Ocean House. He drew his salary from the Police Department at the same time.

Mr. J. C. Stewart, a clerk in the District Attorney's office, produced the records showing the indictments of these men for forgery.

Charles H. Mackenzie testified that he became connected with the Police Department in 1866, and was now connected with the Thirty-second Precinct; he detailed the facts associated with an encounter he had with burglars in One Hundred and Thirtieth street, July 14, 1874, in which he was struck with a sand-bag and so seriously injured that he was confined to the hospital for four months; some time subsequently Detective Williams arrested a man named Michael Rooney, whom he identified as one of his assailants; Mooney was taken before Judge Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and said that on the night of the assault he was on the steam-boat coming from Albany, and produced two witnesses to prove the defense; his witnesses stated that they registered two days before at the Delavan House in Albany, and that they were never arrested, but evidence was adduced to show the statement was false; the Judge, however, discharged the prisoner, asserting that while he believed the witnesses prepared themselves as to facts affecting their own character their evidence should be received when given in favor of another person. He had a conversation with the District Attorney about the Mooney case, and he afterward appealed to Judge Murray for a warrant for the arrest of Mooney and the witnesses.

Judge Murray refused, and referred him to the Judge of the district in which Mooney resided. He went to the Tombs Court accordingly, and made application to Judge Bixby for a warrant. The application was denied, and the witness then endeavored to obtain a warrant from Judge Flammer, at the Harlem Police Court, but the result was the same; the witness then stated the circumstances in connection with the George Reilly, alias "Rat," case, which occurred on the 18th of July, 1873.

THE NEXT RIFLE MATCH.

THE AMERICAN-CANADIAN CONTEST—TRIAL FOR PLACES ON THE TEAM.

The second competition for places on the team to contest a match with the Canadian team on the 25th inst., was held at Creedmoor yesterday. Following are the scores in detail:

H. S. JEWELL.

Yards.														Total.
800	5	5	4	5	2	5	5	2	5	5	4	5	2	4 5—63
900	5	2	3	4	5	2	5	5	3	3	4	2	5	5—55
1,000	5	2	5	2	5	3	3	3	5	4	4	5	3	3—57—175

A. J. ROUX.

800	5	5	3	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5—68
900	4	0	3	5	3	2	5	3	5	5	2	2	2	2—48
1,000	0	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	3	2	5	5—58—174

A. V. CANFIELD, JR.

800	2	5	4	4	5	4	3	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—65
900	5	2	4	2	4	3	5	5	4	2	4	3	5	3—56
1,000	0	2	4	4	5	0	5	5	3	3	4	4	3	5—51—172

W. B. FARWELL.

800	2	5	4	5	4	5	5	3	5	5	5	4	5	5—66
900	5	3	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	2	5	0	3	3—2—55
1,000	0	3	0	2	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	5	5	4—47—168

F. HYDE.

800	3	5	5	5	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—69
900	2	0	3	0	5	4	5	3	4	5	3	5	3	3—50
1,000	2	5	2	0	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	5	3	3—47—166

A. ANDERSON.

800	5	5	5	5	3	5	2	5	5	4	4	5	5	5—67
900	0	4	4	3	0	0	3	4	5	4	5	3	3	2—44
1,000	4	0	4	0	3	0	5	0	3	4	4	0	0	3—33—144

R. RATHBONE.

800	0	2	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5—59
900	5	2	0	4	4	3	3	3	5	2	3	4	5	0—47
1,000	5	3	5	3	2	0	3	0	3	0	2	3	3	3—38—144

G. W. SMITH.

800	2	2	2	5	5	4	5	3	5	5	5	3	4	4—60
900	3	2	5	3	3	0	5	2	0	4	2	2	4	3—37
1,000	4	3	3	4	4	0	0	4	3	4	0	5	0	3	2—39—136

GEORGE CROUCH.

800	3	5	4	4	3	4	3	0	5	3	3	5	5	3	0—50
900	0	3	3	4	0	3	4	3	0	3	3	5	5	2	4—42
1,000	3	3	0	4	0	3	0	2	4	5	5	0	0	0	4—33—125

E. H. MADISON.

800	0	5	5	3	2	3	3	5	4	2	3	0	3	5—46
900	4	2	3	5	4	2	0	4	5	4	5	3	3	2—50
1,000	0	4	2	4	4	5	0	0	3	2	4	0	3	0	0—31—127

A SOUTHERN MILLIONAIRE'S BEQUESTS.

Thomas Barron, a Louisiana merchant worth $8,000,000, removed to this City and died recently, leaving the bulk of his large estate to be divided among his relatives and near friends, and making a number of bequests to charitable and other organizations. His will, with three codicils, has been filed in the office of Surrogate Hutchings. In the will, he leaves $5,000 to the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, $5,000 to the New-York Juvenile Asylum, $5,000 to the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $5,000 to the Female Guardian Society for the Home of the Friendless, $5,000 to the New-York Hospital, $5,000 to the New-York Historical Society, and $10,000 to the Presbyterian Church at Woodbridge, N. J., for a public cemetery. In his first codicil he revokes, or changes, some of his private legacies; in his second codicil he revokes the bequest of $10,000 to the Presbyterian Church at Woodbridge for a cemetery on the ground that the church has provided a cemetery, and he leaves $25,000 for the erection and equipment of a public library in Woodbridge; in his third codicil he revokes the bequest of $5,000 to the New-York Hospital, and gives it to the New-York Historical Society, in addition to the bequest of $5,000 given to that society in his will, and he leaves $5,000 to the Newark Jersey Historical Society. The will is dated Feb. 14, 1859, and the codicils, respectively, May 11, 1869; June 9, 1868, and May 3, 1873. Messrs. John C. Barron, William H. Neilson and Richard H. Browne are appointed executors of the will.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

OPENING OF THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION—A FINE DISPLAY TO BE MADE.

The forty-fourth annual fair and industrial exhibition of the American Institute was opened yesterday afternoon in the Institute Hall at Third avenue and Sixty-fourth street in the presence of a few hundred spectators. There was the customary state of confusion and incompleteness of reception and arrangement of goods that appears to be a characteristic of all "expositions" or "exhibitions," whether held in London, Paris, Vienna, or New-York, or whether the display covers an area of eight or eight hundred acres. Judging from appearances, however, it certainly seems as though the default in preparation at the Institute Fair yesterday was not due so much to error or tardiness on the part of the managers as on the part of the exhibitors. There were scores of tables and platforms in readiness for the works to be eventually exposed on them by exhibitors and competitors, but the goods do not come, or rather, come slowly. Until dark last night dozens of wagons and other vehicles were to be seen on Third avenue conveying goods to the fair to be placed on exhibition, the representation including almost everything from feather fans and silver filagree work to massive, double rotary engines and ponderous drilling and boring machines. And for a week to come, probably, tardy people will be sending in their manufactures and products. And still the managers, as well as many disinterested people who were present yesterday, say that for "opening day" the exhibition was about as far advanced as on any previous occasions, and in some departments the state of preparation was even more complete—especially in the department of machinery—where several novel and beautiful specimens of engineery were in operation. The central object in the great hall is a really handsome bronze fountain of very chaste design. Near this the next object commanding attention is a mammoth tower fountain for soda and mineral waters. Next, a handsome little *chalet* or cottage of colonial wood and masonic work, the interior of which is similarly ornamented, while the walls are covered with wood-faced paper hangings in pretty and varied colors and designs. To the south of the fountain is a really magnificent display of britannia and white metal goods, from various manufactories in Connecticut, which have a lively rival any collection of silverware, either for chasteness of design or for elegance of finish. All about the hall of course are, even now, hundreds of objects of utility, beauty, or interest, which are well worth seeing. An excellent orchestral band discourses music during the day and evening, and there is also a tidy restaurant attached to the fair.

The opening ceremony yesterday was very brief, mainly because it was informal. The address was to have been delivered by President Cleveland, of the Board of Managers, but he was unexpectedly prevented from attending through the death of his relative, Prof. Tallman. In the absence of President Cleveland, Mr. N. C. Ely, formerly Chairman of the Board of Managers, undertook extemporaneously to officiate, and, after alluding to the fact which had rendered his acceptance of the position necessary, he said the managers were not yet quite prepared to show their guests a great display, but they extended to them a hearty welcome, and hoped ere many days before the close on one of the finest displays of inventive, industrial, and productive art that the institute had ever collected. They had been to great expense, but the expense was worthily bestowed in this effort to gather together what was best and greatest as evidences of American skill and industry and place them before the people for education, encouragement, enlightenment, and amusement. The institute was under an expense of $13,000 a year for the ground rent alone of this hall, and with the taxes and other outlays incident thereto the public might well judge of the efforts the institute was making to behalf of American industrial and manufacturing progress. Nevertheless, they welcomed foreign productions and foreign exhibitors. The exhibition was not for the benefit of the institution merely, but for the whole people, and last year they showed their appreciation of the society's efforts by a patronage of 400,000 visitors. He hoped that this year even that large number would be exceeded. In compliance with the request made to him by President Cleveland, he desired to say that the formal address would be delivered in about ten days hence, and it now afforded him pleasure to declare this exhibition open to the public.

HOSPITAL ABUSES IN BROOKLYN.

REPORT OF THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS—THE ACCUSED NURSE BEYOND REACH.

The special committee appointed by the Board of Commissioners of the Kings County Hospital to investigate the charges preferred against the nurses and physicians of that institution by Mrs. Maria Pennington and Miss Eliza J. Graham, presented its report yesterday. After giving the testimony taken during the two days' session of the committee, the report concludes:

Mrs. Pennington and Miss Graham are contradicted in nearly all their material statements. The charges of Mrs. Pennington that her teeth were knocked out by the nurse is met by the statement of Mrs. Clark, who is supported by the statement of Mrs. Martin, that she had no upper teeth when she came to the hospital, and further strengthened by the sworn statement of Dr. Williams, who gave it as his opinion that the gums had been toothless for a period of not less than four or six months. But Mrs. Pennington's statements are not all groundless. In regard to the coarse manner and violence of temper of the nurse she is corroborated by a patient, Mrs. Smith, and others. It is also established that she used profane language, and although the question of intoxication is in dispute the weight of evidence favors the belief that the nurse was at least one time somewhat under the influence of liquor. The nurse has already resigned, and is outside the jurisdiction of the committee. The committee avail themselves of this opportunity to say to all who have complaints to make, and who may hereafter feel aggrieved at any treatment at the hands of employes belonging to the public charity institutions, that the Superintendent of each department is the proper person to whom complaints should be made.

Previous to the adoption of the report, Commissioner Cunningham offered a resolution to the effect that the strong walls of the cells of the Asylum be padded, to prevent the inmates from injuring themselves during their conditions of violence. The resolution further provided that thirty "lock" beds be placed in the ward to obviate the necessity of using strait-jackets. The report was adopted, and the committee was ordered to provide them immediately.

DEATH OF AN OLD COTTON MERCHANT.

The death of William Patrick, of No. 70 Wall street, an old cotton merchant, was announced at the Cotton Exchange yesterday, and the flag of the Exchange was placed at half-mast out of respect to his memory. He was sixty years of age, was born in Nova Scotia, and was never naturalized. During his early years he was in business in Apalachicola, Fla., which place he soon left for this City, where he was successively a member of the firms of Smith & Patrick, Walsh, Patrick & Co., and William Patrick & Co. Mr. Patrick was a man of sterling integrity, and his counsel was always greatly valued in arbitration cases in the Exchange. He was formerly a Director in the Merchants' National Bank, and at the time of his death was an active Director of the Great Western Insurance Company. He was very wealthy. He leaves a wife but no children. He resided in Brooklyn. During the war of the rebellion some correspondence, sent to Mr. Patrick by Southern friends, was intercepted and he was arrested and incarcerated in Fort Lafayette. Subsequently, however, on investigation, the Government became convinced of his innocence of treacherous intent, and released him. He had a suit pending against the Government at the time of his death for damages for false imprisonment.

THE BARRE BANK ROBBERY.

George Miles alias Myers, held as one of the Barre Bank robbers for extradition to the State of Vermont, was brought before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on a writ of habeas corpus yesterday. On behalf of the Sheriff, in whose custody the prisoner now is, a return was made setting forth that he is held by virtue of a writ of extradition issued by the Governor of this State in response to a requisition from the Governor of the State of Vermont. Mr. William A. Beach, who appeared for the prisoner, said he had been retained only the previous day and required time until Monday to prepare a traverse to the return. Mr. William Allen Butler, who appeared for the State of Vermont, urged that there be a speedy hearing, as a number of witnesses were in attendance from Vermont. He thought they were entitled to have a traverse served upon them before that time, and suggested that the adjournment be limited to Friday next. Judge Donohue said he did not think the adjournment asked for by Mr. Beach unreasonable, although it might be possible for him to serve his traverse on Friday. Mr. Beach said he would do so, with the understanding that the